INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, fine ...nny. Temp. 28-17 (82-63). Thursday, fine ...nny. LONDON: Wednesday, dry and ... Temp. 27-15 (81-59). Thursday, dry and ... CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Wednesday, ... Temp. 26-14 (79-57). NEW YORK: Wed... ...sday. Temp. 29-18 (83-64).

...IONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria ..... 12 S. | Lebanon £L.50
Belgium ..... 20 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 3.50 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 2.50 Dr.
Eire ..... 15 P. | Netherlands. . 1.50 Flor.
Finland ..... 2.20 F.M. | Nigeria ..... 80 K.
France ..... 2.50 F | Norway ..... 3 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1.50 D.M. | Portugal ..... 12 Esc
Great Britain ..... 15 P | Sweden ..... 2.50 S.Kr
Greece ..... 18 Drs. | Switzerland . 1.70 S.Fr
India ..... Rs. 5 | Spain ..... 20 Ptas.
Iran ..... 40 Rials | Turkey ..... T.£5
Italy ..... 350 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur). $0.35
Israel ..... I.£ 4.50 | Yugoslavia ..... 13 D

29,098 R * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1976 Established 1887

Gaining Votes for Nomination

ord Edges Toward Victory Before Key Convention Test

By Lou Cannon
nd William Claiborne

NSAS CITY, Aug. 17 (WP). Republican National Con- n opened here last night clear signs that President was closing in on the pres- al nomination.

ile the Ford forces and those nald Reagan maneuvered in pation of a key vote on ntion procedure, Mr. Ford picked up more public commitments by delegates, and others appeared to be wavering in their support for the challenger.

At the end of the day Mr. Ford appeared to be only a few short of the 1,130 votes needed for nomination. Only 99 delegates remained uncommitted.

His gains yesterday came in endorsements by previously uncommitted delegates. Even such delegates who pledge themselves to a candidate remain free to change their minds, however.

Despite Mr. Ford's steady gain in delegate strength, a key strategist in his camp said that a vital floor vote, scheduled for today, was "wide open and could go either way."

He was referring to a Reagan proposal for a procedural change, rejected by the convention's Rules Committee on Sunday, that would force Mr. Ford to reveal his choice of a running mate before the presidential nominating ballot. There were signs that in this vote, delegates might abandon their candidate commitments, and strategists for both sides acknowledged that they lacked a firm count.

Another test before the presidential balloting was also scheduled to come up today. It involved an omnibus foreign-policy platform plank that the Reagan forces unveiled yesterday.

The proposed four-point "morality in foreign policy" plank took direct issue with Ford administration policies of which Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has been the prime architect.

The proposed plank commends Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Russian novelist and critic of the Soviet Union, who was snubbed by Mr. Ford last year. It also assails the granting of "unilateral favors . . . in pursuing détente," takes issue with the 1975 Helsinki agreements recognizing Soviet domination of what it calls the East European "captive nations" and opposes secret agreements in the conduct of foreign policy.

The plank seemed carefully designed as a referendum for the delegates on Mr. Kissinger, a favorite target of conservative Republicans.

Ford strategists said that their first impulse was to oppose the Reagan plank, but that they wanted to study it further. The fact that no mention of the Panama Canal was included appeared to heighten the possibility that the Ford camp, for strategic if for no other reasons, might accept the plank—rather than engage in a fight that could cut into Mr. Ford's strength.

The one thing on which the Republican party seemed united in its convention-opening sessions in Kemper Arena was a conviction that the GOP presidential candidate would have to run hard against Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter to sand any chance of victory in November.

In a morning and evening of Republican oratory, anti-Carter rhetoric dominated every major speech and most of the minor ones.

The central theme was that Mr. Carter, for all his anti-Washington talk, is a standard, big-spending, Democratic liberal.

"Jimmy Carter says he will never lie to us, but Jimmy Carter is the nominee of the party which gave us the original credibility gap," the GOP convention's keynote speaker, Sen. Howard Baker jr., of Tennessee, said.

"And the Jimmy Carter who talks about running against Washington is the nominee of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

- **Richard Nixon is not mentioned at this year's convention. Page 3.**
- **Attention centers on vice-presidential choice. Page 3.**

Both Factions Cited

Reagan Asks Investigation Of Delegate Bribe Charges

ANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 (AP).—Ronald Reagan today urged an tigation into allegations that delegates in both camps had been ed money for themselves or others to switch their votes.

ir. Reagan told a meeting of Illinois delegates that he had heard t the vote-buying allegations. "I hope there will be a complete tigation," he said. "I don't ve that this is going on in r campaign. I deny it comly that anyone involved with ould be doing such a thing."

e first allegation was made rday by former Gov. Richard ie of Illinois, who said two supporters in his state's pation had been offered "some ey to switch" to Mr. Reagan. lid not identify the delegates.

le second occurred today on TV's "*Good Morning, rica*" show, where columnist Anderson said an Illinois gate pledged to Mr. Reagan offered campaign money for lend running for Congress if delegate would switch his to Mr. Ford.

Sworn Affidavit

r. Anderson identified the gate as John Oldham jr. said he had a sworn afvit from Mr. Oldham aring a Ford campaign aide of ring money from the Republi- National Committee for his nd's campaign. Mr. Anderson the Ford aide denied the alion.

n the convention floor last t, Marie Goodlow, 45, of Chi- , said that she was one Illi- delegate to whom an offer made. As she described it, an who identified himself as eagan supporter approached Sunday and said, "I heard re in the need for money. ou go with us on Reagan's , I will give you $2,500."

ll Williams, special agent in ge of the Kansas City FBI e, confirmed that a com- nt had been lodged and said Justice Department was conring an investigation. Mr. iams offered no details as to number or identity of those complained.

harles Black, Midwest coordi- r for Mr. Reagan's campaign, called the allegations "a little guerrilla raid, more desperation tactics," by the Ford forces. "This is another example of the desperation, low-road politics the Ford camp has been engaging in for months now. Accusations like this," he said.

Mrs. Goodlow said she had talked with authorities, but turned aside questions as to whom, specifically, she had reported. Mr. Ogilvie, meanwhile, declined to confirm that Mrs. Goodlow was one of the two delegates that he had talked about. Mr. Ogilvie is himself a Ford delegate and head of the Illinois delegation.

He said the two delegates "were offered a material consideration to change their votes. The fact is that two people were approached—two Ford people were approached."



UPI.

Marie Goodlow, a delegate pledged to President Ford, says she was offered bribe.



United Press International.

EARTHQUAKE VICTIM—Man being pulled from building in Cotobato City, Philippines, where he was buried by debris when an ea rthquake and tidal wave hit a Pacific area.

Philippine Quake Toll Put at 1,800; Provincial Capital in China Jolted

MANILA, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—A powerful earthquake and 15-foot-high tidal wave have left 1,800 people dead in the southern Philippines, with thousands more made homeless in the country's worst recorded disaster.

The earthquake's epicenter was under the Celebes Sea and it was the resulting tidal wave, sweeping over the scattered islands in the area as people slept, which apparently caused most of the deaths.

President Ferdinand Marcos tonight declared a state of emergency on densely populated Mindanao Island, the worst-hit area, and the nearby islands of Sulu, Basilan and Tawi Tawi, all swamped by the tidal wave. Dozens of Mindanao buildings collapsed, officials here said.

In Peking, the New China News Agency said today that a major earthquake that hit western China last night registered strong shocks in a provincial capital with a population of more than 3 million.

In its first official account of the earthquake, 24 hours after it was reported by foreign seismologists, the agency said the epicenter was in the Sungpan-Pingwu area, near the borders of Szechwan and Kansu provinces.

It said the quake registered 7.2 on the Richter scale and that "strong shocks were felt in Chengtu [the provincial capital]."

The agency gave no details of casualties but said damage was slight in China's second major earthquake in less than a month. Three weeks ago, the industrial city of Tangshan was devastated.

Reporting on yesterday's quake, the news agency said, "The damage was very slight because the Chinese Seismological Department forecast the earthquake and the Szechwan provincial committee had taken precautionary measures beforehand."

The two towns mentioned in the official reports, Pingwu and Sungpan, have a population of fewer than 20,000 each. Accurate estimates were not available for the region, which has not been visited by foreigners for many years.

The Philippines quake, which registered 7.8 on the Richter scale, was felt here in Manila, more than 500 miles from the stricken area, but it caused no damage. It was felt all over the southern Philippines and in parts of southern Luzon, the northern island.

The quake was followed by at least 11 aftershocks.

The head of the Philippines meteorological and geophysical services, warned that more aftershocks could be expected as the earth settled down.

Worst hit by the actual shock appears to have been Cotabato City, whose mayor reported that it was isolated by road following the collapse of two bridges. Many buildings were damaged either by the quake or by fires that broke out.

The National Disaster Coordination Center in Manila said many of those who were killed were asleep when the tidal wave hit the southern coast of Mindanao.

At least 175 bodies were counted along the coast of Lanao del Sur. Some 30 people were reported dead in Pagadian City, further west, which was also hit by the tidal wave, and Mr. Marcos said in a nationwide broadcast that 100 more may be buried in another Mindanao coastal area.

Pakistan Sees No A-Deal Delay

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Pakistan does not expect any delay in implementing its agreement with France to buy a nuclear-fuel reprocessing plant, Aziz Ahmed, the minister of state for defense and foreign affairs said today.

He said at a press conference here that he did not expect the controversy over the plant to harm Pakistan's relations with the United States.

U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger flew to Pakistan last week expressly to warn Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto that he risked a cut-off of U.S. economic and military aid if he went ahead with the $150-million deal.

Vietnam Seeking Ties With U.S., Nonaligned Told

COLOMBO, Aug. 17 (AP).—Vietnam said today that it wants to develop economic ties with capitalist countries and normal diplomatic relations with the United States.

Premier Pham Van Dong offered friendship to Washington in a policy statement made to the fifth nonaligned summit conference—Vietnam's first appearance at an international gathering since the end of the Indochina war.

On a day during which North Korea and Panama turned the nonaligned conference into an anti-U.S. forum, the speech by Mr. Dong was one of the most moderate and conciliatory toward the West in general and the United States in particular.

North Korean Premier Pak Sung Chul earlier claimed that the U.S. "imperialists" have an arsenal of 1,000 nuclear weapons and 400,000 troops in South Korea and urged the conference of nonaligned nations to support a U.S. ouster.

- **In Colombo, discussion focuses on shifting goals. Page 2.**

The figure of 400,000 U.S. troops is 10 times the number the U.S. government says it has in South Korea. Washington has never given any information on its nuclear weaponry in Korea.

Mr. Pak's demand for the withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Korea was seconded by President Tito of Yugoslavia, at 84 the last surviving founder of the nonaligned movemen'.

"Unless this danger of war is removed in advance, new war, including nuclear war, may break out again in Korea, which would be expanded to a war of Asian and worldwide scale," Mr. Pak said.

Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos sought the conference's endorsement of his demands to end U.S. control over the Canal Zone.

Tito Is Credited

Gen. Torrijos told the conference that it was Marshal Tito who dissuaded him from a military attempt to drive the Americans from Panama.

He said that four years ago he told the Yugoslav leader that Panama would fight to gain control of the Canal Zone. But, Gen. Torrijos recalled, Marshal Tito urged him instead to rely on the nonaligned movement to help solve the dispute.

"That is why we are here now, as full members of the nonaligned movement, asking your support for a declaration presented by all member countries from Latin America," Gen. Torrijos said. Panamanian and U.S. negotiators have been working on a new treaty to govern the U.S. presence in Panama.

"The greatest reason for unhappiness in our country is the presence of a colonial enclave located in the heart of our homeland with the pretext of operating the Panama Canal," he declared.

In contrast, the Vietnamese

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Keystone.

Pham Van Dong

Christians Shell Palestinians As Cease-Fire Talks Continue

BEIRUT, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Christian forces shelled Palestinian positions in the rugged country around Aintourah, 19 miles from the capital, but hesitated to launch a full-scale attack while their leaders tried to negotiate a Palestinian withdrawal, leftist and rightist reports said.

A rightist-controlled radio station claimed that Syrian troops had moved up from the eastern Bekaa Valley to take the crossroads town of Hammana, 17 miles of the capital, and cut the leftist supply routes.

But Palestinian spokesmen denied the reports and Western newsmen who toured the area found the roads still open, and said there was no sign of any combat beyond long-distance shelling by both sides.

Meanwhile, leftist and rightist gunmen fired at each other along Beirut's long confrontation line from the gutted port to the southern suburbs and between the fending mountain villages of Christian Kahhale and Moslem Aley.

Heavy Mortar Fire

Sporadic bursts of heavy mortar fire suddenly hit shopping and residential districts, cutting down men, women and children without warning and sending pedestrians sprinting for cover.

A volley of nine shells bracketed the National Radio across the street from United Press International, gouging chunks of concrete and stone out of nearby buildings and sending showers of glass crashing into Hamra Street.

Egyptian Maj. Gen. Mohammed Hassan Ghoneim, chief of the 3,300 troops of the Arab League force stationed along the city's dividing line and at its long-closed airport, attempted to mediate among Christian and Palestinian leaders for a new cease-fire.

Palestinian chiefs publicly proclaimed that their forces would "never retreat," but sources said agreement on a truce including Palestinian withdrawal from the mountains could come within 48 hours.

"The last thing the Palestinians want now is to open up a new front," a leftist source said. "They took tremendous losses in men and morale in the fall of Tal Zaatar [refugee camp last week]. They desperately need a rest."

Blockade Denied

TEL AVIV, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Defense Minister Shimon Peres today denied reports that the Israeli Navy is blockading Lebanese ports.

But Mr. Peres acknowledged to a state radio correspondent that stepped-up naval patrols have been sweeping up and down the Mediterranean coastline to foil possible Arab guerrilla attempts to carry out seaborne raids on Israel.

anish Premier Presents Plan n Wage Ceiling, New Taxes

OPENHAGEN, Aug. 17 (AP).— ...ier Anker Joergensen today ...ented his economic plan to an ...rgency session of the parlia- ...t.

...e proposed a two-year ceiling ...wage increases of 6 per cent. ...s would be made up of 2 per ... in basic wages and the re- ...nder from automatic increases ...line with the price index— ...thing written into most Dan- ...labor contracts. If the price ...x indicated a higher increase, ...surplus would be paid by the ...rnment into the state pension ...d.

...he government hopes to save, ...the current financial year end- ...in April, 2 billion kroner and ...illion in the next financial ...—or a total of about $850 ...lion.

...he state plans to collect the ... million in increased taxes ...cigarettes, liquor, beer, wine, ...ar, coffee, tea, gasoline and ...sure boats. The registration ...on new cars would be increas- ...40 per cent.

Electricity Taxes Due

... new tax on electricity and ...er raw energy is expected in ...ober. A modest tax deduction ...85 was the only relief promis- ...consumers.

...ewspapers estimated that new ...es would cost an average ...ple with two children between ...0 and $600 a year.

...r. Joergensen said it was ur- ...tly necessary to reduce the ...tion's mounting balance-of- ...ments deficit, now about $1 ...ion, and to make Danish in- ...try more competitive in world ...rkets.

...e admitted that his plan was ...ported only by his own Social ...mocratic party and three other ...ties, after the defection of the ...ond largest party, the Liberals. ...s was insufficient for a ma- ...jority so he appealed to all parties and individual members to back his plan across party lines.

Mr. Joergensen has staked his minority government on his plan, saying he will call for an election if it is rejected.

Stores Crowded

As the Premier spoke, people were crowding stores to stock up on luxury items such as cigarettes and liquor.

Thousands of workers walked off their jobs to attend protest meetings at shipyards and factories. The plan is opposed by the Trade Union Council, which is usually close to the Social Democrats.

Thomas Nielsen, head of the Trade Union Federation, said the unions would not accep the proposed 6-per-cent wage ceiling while living expenses of workers would be increased by the proposed measures to curb spending.

The reason for the government action was the nation's mounting foreign debt and the increasing difficulty that Danish industry had in competing on world markets because of wage increases and subsequent spending on imported consumer goods.

The chairman of the Industrial Council, Henning Brueniche-Olsen, said yesterday that the high unemployment and foreign debt was due to inability of Danish business to export enough to cover a "fantastic" rise in imports. He said industrial wages had risen in the past three years by 6 per cent more than in France, 8 per cent more than in Belgium and Holland, 30 per cent more than in West Germany, 25 per cent more than in Britain and 60 per cent more than in the United States.

Finance Minister Knud Heinesen underlined the country's financial position by asking the parliament to approve further borrowing abroad of $600 million.

Turkish Leaders Weigh Dispute on Oil With Greeks

ISTANBUL, Aug. 17 (AP).—Turkey's National Security Council met almost five hours today to debate "latest developments" in Turkey's continuing spat with Greece over oil surveying in the Aegean Sea.

The session was chaired by President Fahri Koruturk and attended by Premier Suleyman Demirel, Gen. Semih Sancar, chief of the general staff and other top military officers and key ministers. The council meets every month.

At the end of the closed-door meeting, a communiqué said those present "were briefed on the activities in the Aegean of the Mining Research Administration's Sismik-1 survey ship." It said the council also reviewed events in Lebanon.

UN Council Meeting Off

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The Security Council has postponed a scheduled debate on the Greek-Turkish dispute over oil rights in the Aegean to allow more time for negotiations. It had planned to meet today, but the situation appeared deadlocked and none of its 15 members was ready to speak or submit a resolution.

Millions Taken at Paris Bank In Theft Like Break-In at Nice

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS, Aug. 17 (WP).—Thieves tunneled through the wall of a Paris sewer and into a bank vault over the weekend and then escaped with cash and gold in a haul that could be worth millions of dollars, police said today.

Working at a leisurely pace during the French capital's quietest holiday weekend of the year, the thieves accomplished a virtual carbon copy of the $10-million robbery in mid-July of a bank vault in Nice, duplicating such details as leaving behind empty wine bottles and the blowtorches they used to cut their way into the vault.

Police immediately began investigating the possibility that the two spectacular robberies were the work of one gang of thieves who know their way around both the underground caverns tramped by Jean Valjean in "Les Misérables" and the vault system of the state-run Société Générale bank, the victim of both break-ins.

Société Générale executives were chagrined, depositors were irate and the police defensive as they gathered at the bank's branch on the Ile Saint-Louis this morning shortly after the robbery was discovered by employees returning to work after the three-day Assumption Day weekend.

Asserting that they intensified security after the Nice raid on the weekend of July 17 and 18, bank officials said that the thieves were heard tunneling into the vault here on Saturday and escaped capture only because of "human failure."

Private investigators on contract to the bank went to the scene Saturday but discounted the noise, saying that it came from the kitchen of a nearby restaurant.

The police said that the gang apparently managed to drill past the bank's alarm system, which was connected to police headquarters, in entering the vault. Police stressed that they had not been notified of the noise heard Saturday.

No immediate estimate was available on the amount or the kinds of items taken from about 100 safe-deposit boxes that were cleaned out by the thieves. The Société Générale branch is the only bank on the small island in the Seine. The island is a favorite residential area for affluent Parisians, and many of its inhabitants may have stored valuables at the bank before leaving for the traditional vacation month of August.

A haul worth between $2 million and $5 million would probably be a conservative estimate, according to a banker familiar with similar operations in the city.

The Paris operation was less elaborate than the job in Nice, where the robbers traveled by truck and rubber dinghy to reach the breakthrough point in tunneling.

On the Ile Saint-Louis they simply forced open a 260-pound manhole cover. Apparently wearing the blue uniforms of Paris sewer workers, they casually entered the sewers with their blowtorches, drills, air mattresses, a small picnic table and other heavy equipment, donned gas masks and then sloshed their way to a preselected spot.

The bandits then cut a 10-foot-long tunnel into and through the concrete wall of the bank vault and leisurely set about cleaning out the safe-deposit boxes.



United Press International.

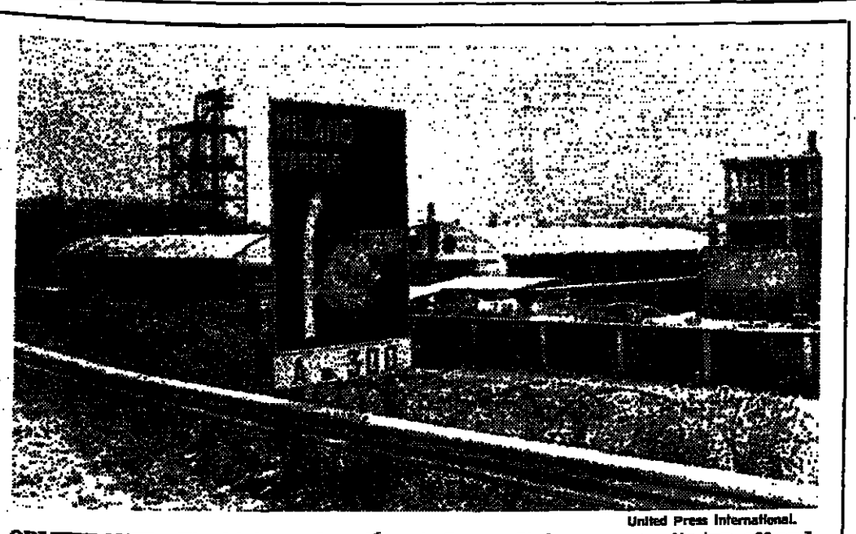
BURGLARY EVIDENCE—Policemen removing a compressed air tank from a Paris sewer which burglars used as an access route to enter and rifle a bank's vault.

3,000 in Thailand To Enter U.S.

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (AP).—About 3,000 Indochinese refugees will be flown from Thailand to the United States this month—512 of them in the next few days, a senior official said here.

The refugees from Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia will be entering the United States under a recent administrative ruling that allows 10,000 Indochinese refugees—most of them now in Thailand—to be added to the ranks of about 130,000 already in the United States.

Albert Corcos, chief representative in Thailand of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, said that his group anticipated sending more than 3,000 refugees monthly to the United States until the quota of 10,000 is filled. The ICEM handles flight arrangements for refugees in coordination with the U.S. Embassy, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Thai authorities.



United Press International.

OBLITERATED—The highway doesn't go to Seveso, Italy, anymore; its turnoff and name have been covered up on a sign on a road running by the town that has been evacuated since it was polluted by a poisonous cloud from a defoliant factory.

Time of Transition Seen

Nonaligned Debate Focuses on New Goals

By William Borders

COLOMBO, Aug. 17 (NYT).—As leaders representing two-thirds of the world's nations and one-third of its people began the fifth summit meeting of the world's nonaligned countries here, debate was focused once again on the perennial questions of what the nonaligned movement is all about, and where it is going.

"The nonaligned countries have made a major contribution to the awareness of what international relations should be in a world of true interdependence," said President Tito of Yugoslavia when he arrived here.

Blue banners on the road from the airport proclaim the traditional slogans of the nonaligned movement:

"Blocs and Alliances Produce Tension and War."

"Nonalignment Promotes Peace and Cooperation."

But many of the hundreds of delegates here from 85 countries say they regard this as a time of transition for the 20-year-old movement.

Anti-Colonial Battle

Most of the anti-colonial battle upon which the nonaligned countries used to expend so much verbal ammunition have now been won and the two great power blocs from which they wanted to be nonaligned seem, in the prevailing view here, to be less hostile than they used to be.

"The Cold War has virtually disappeared, and although there is still tension between the great powers, they are increasingly showing a seriousness of purpose in trying to achieve détente," declared a draft communiqué that Sri Lanka, as the host nation, circulated among the delegates.

"The danger of nuclear war continues, but it has diminished," the draft added. "Colonialism is no longer much more than a marginal problem."

Although that document is only a draft, a starting point for the heads of government when they convened in this sweltering seaport's glass and white marble conference hall, it reflected the fact that among many of the nonaligned the emphasis has shifted away from the traditional political aspirations.

New Goal

The new goal is what they call a "new international economic order," by which they mean a narrowing of the gap between the poor nations, most of which are represented here, and the rich nations, most of which are not.

"The world is coming to understand that economic exploitation can continue even after political colonialism ends," said Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was, along with President Tito and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, one of the originators of the nonaligned movement, which he saw as "a moral force."

The movement that he helped to start traces its origin to a conference of 29 Asian and African nations that was held in the Indonesian resort city of Bandung in 1955.

Danger of War

As the big powers watched nervously—President Dwight Eisenhower, after some discussion of the matter, carefully avoided sending greetings—that conference issued a communiqué deploring "the present state of international tension with its danger of an atomic world war." Thus the nonaligned movement was born.

At the first formal summit, held in Belgrade in 1961, it was agreed that, to be allowed to join the nonaligned movement, a nation "should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflicts."

This standard, which permits membership to Cuba, North Korea and the new governments of Cambodia and Vietnam, also leads every time there is a nonaligned meeting to disputes about what the delegates call "the criteria issue."

This year, Romania lobbied hard to get in, reportedly with the support of the Yugoslavs. But India, which has considerable leverage in the movement, opposed its admission, and after days of haggling at the foreign ministers level last week, Romania was accorded only the status of an official guest.

Same Status

The same guest status was also granted simultaneously to Portugal. As recently as the last nonaligned summit three years ago, Portugal was the Third World's bête noire, the last major colonial power. But the government in Lisbon has changed since then, and the colonies have gained independence.

Similarly, Australia, which is not nonaligned by anybody's standard, found itself invited as a guest to the foreign ministers' conference that the movement held last year in Lima. The reason, Australians presumed, was that Prime Minister Gough Whitlam had been vigorously wooing the African and Asian nations.

But in the year since the Lima conference, Mr. Whitlam has been replaced as Prime Minister by Malcolm Fraser, who is regarded as more conservative, and so no invitation to this conference was proferred, even though an Australian diplomat stood ready to make the trip if invited.

Nevertheless, Australia and other Western countries, including the United States, are watching the meeting here with great interest and often through the eyes of special observers brought in from their capitals.

A Way Station

In the view of some of these unofficial observers, here and elsewhere, the time has past when neutralism was widely regarded in the West as nothing but a way station on the road to Communism, the assessment typified by the late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles's statement that it was "an immoral and shortsighted conception."

But mutual suspicion lingers, much of it related to the fact that colonialism has always been one of the movement's main targets, and the colonial powers were Western. Fully one-half the countries participating in the Colombo summit were once colonies or protectorates of either Britain or France.

Now, however, the delegates talk of other kinds of Western colonialism. For example, a proposal for a Third World news agency pool to provide international news that has not been sifted through editors in New York or London has already gained wide support.

So have proposals for denunciations of Israel, and for declaring the Indian Ocean a "zone of peace," a declaration prompted by the U.S. plan to build a naval installation on the island of Diego Garcia.

Vietnamese Seek U.S. Ties, Dong Tells Nonaligned States

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier's half-hour speech dealt primarily with economic affairs, and he served notice that Vietnam would adopt an independent policy toward both the East and the West.

"On the international plane, it is necessary to establish, maintain, and diversify our relations with all countries, primarily intensifying those among developing countries," he said, signaling that Vietnam did not want to deal exclusively with the Communist camp.

Later, after Mr. Dong assailed neocolonialism, he declared without elaboration:

"In a world as it is, we should develop economic relations with developed capitalist countries, provided that these relations conform to our independence, sovereignty and needs for development."

In another passage, Mr. Dong indirectly told the socialist bloc not to seek economic domination of Vietnam. He said:

"With regard to the socialist countries . . . our country will have interests to develop relations with them, on the basis of the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, equality between partners, mutual aid and mutual benefit."

Deep Concern

Mr. Dong's repeated emphasis on mutually benefical ties based on equality appeared to observers to indicate a deep concern by Hanoi about its future dealings with its socialist and Communist allies.

Mr. Dong made several critical references to the United States, but only on issues for which there is wide support in the nonaligned movement.

For instance, he supported North Korea's demand for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South, he supported the Arab countries' "struggle against U.S. imperialism and Israeli aggression," and he backed Sri Lanka's demand that U.S. military installations on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean be dismantled.

Dealing with postwar developments in his country, Mr. Dong reiterated his government's demand that Washington should "honor its commitment under the Paris agreement regarding U.S. contributions to healing the wounds of war and postwar reconstruction in Vietnam."

Then he added: "For the United States, with whom we are prepared however to normalize relations, this is a question of conscience, responsibility and honor, which it can by no means elude."

Marshal Tito also spoke.

"The disintegration of the colonial system is drawing to a close," he said. "The Cold War policy has ended in failure. We are witnessing growing resistance to divisions into blocs and into rivalries which are a real peril to world peace."

President Tito also said: "The Middle East is the most dangerous hotbed of crisis today. Israel, supported by some big powers, is the main cause of such a situation because it will not renounce its aggressive policy of annexation and occupation of Arab territories. Moreover, it is even intensifying terror against the Palestinian population . . ."

Italy Police Hunt Poisoned Drinks

BOLZANO, Italy, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Police in this town in northern Italy are searching for three bottles of a West German liqueur said to have been laced with deadly strychnine. They fear that the bottles may have been sold at supermarkets.

Police said that a 40-year-old man confessed that he had put the poison in seven bottles of liqueur in an extortion attempt against the drink's importer. The suspect, Jacob Asam, is in custody, accused of trying to extort money with menaces and threatening the life of the importer's son.

Police found three of the bottles at two Bolzano supermarkets, then traced another, but they are seeking the three others.

Spain Reform Is Threatened By Socialists

Party Asks Elections Before New Charter

MADRID, Aug. 17 (UPI).—The powerful Socialist Workers party today threatened to wreck the government's plans for political reform by announcing it will boycott the promised general elections unless they are for an assembly that will write a new democratic constitution.

The government has announced a step-by-step program of political reform. It has promised general elections for a new Cortes (parliament) for the first half of next year—once the reforms and constitutional changes are completed.

Felipe Gonsalez, secretary-general of the Socialist Workers party, which is generally considered Spain's potentially largest opposition party, said today the process must be reversed—elections first, and changes in the Constitution later.

"My party will only participate in elections if they are for a constitutional assembly," he told the national news agency Cifra.

Free, Secret

He said the elections for such an assembly must be free and secret, and based on a new electoral law that must be worked out between the government and the opposition.

If the Socialist Workers party boycotts the elections, most other democratic parties are likely to follow the example, opposition sources said, and the elections would have little meaning.

Mr. Gonzalez's statement came as a surprise. He had met with Premier Adolfo Suarez for a three-hour private talk last week on Spain's democratic future, and both sides had indicated that there was basic agreement between them, even though they still differed on details.

An idea that has been gaining support is that Spain's democratization must be carried out on the basis of a program negotiated between the government and the opposition.

Cifra, meanwhile, reported that the main opposition parties—the Christian Democrats, Socialists and Communists—were holding talks to present Mr. Suarez with their alternative to the government's program for democratization. The draft was expected to be ready early next month.

Three influential political figures met in the northwestern town of Santiago de Compostela today to discuss the formation of a new middle-of-the-road party and joint political action.

They were former Foreign Minister Jose Maria de Areilsa, former Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne—the two leading reformers in the government that was replaced a month ago by the Suarez Cabinet—and Pio Cabanillas, a former information minister whom the late Generalissimo Francisco Franco fired in 1974 for trying to free the press from censorship.

Mozambique Ups Raid Toll to 800

DAR ES SALAAM, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Rhodesian troops killed up to 1,000 people in their raid on a refugee camp inside Mozambique last week, the official Mozambican News Agency said today.

"At least 670 were slaughtered in the attack," the agency reported. "Medical staff on the scene believe the total death toll is at least 800 and may well reach 1,000."

In a report sent to news organisations in Dar es Salaam, the Mozambique Information Agency said the Rhodesians struck the refugee camp at Nhagomia, in Manica Province, where more than 8,000 refugees from Rhodesia were staying.

U.K. Denies U.S. Seeks Radio Site

LONDON, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—A Foreign Office spokesman yesterday denied a London newspaper report that the U.S. government has asked for permission to build a new radio station in this country to beam "news and propaganda" to Eastern Europe.

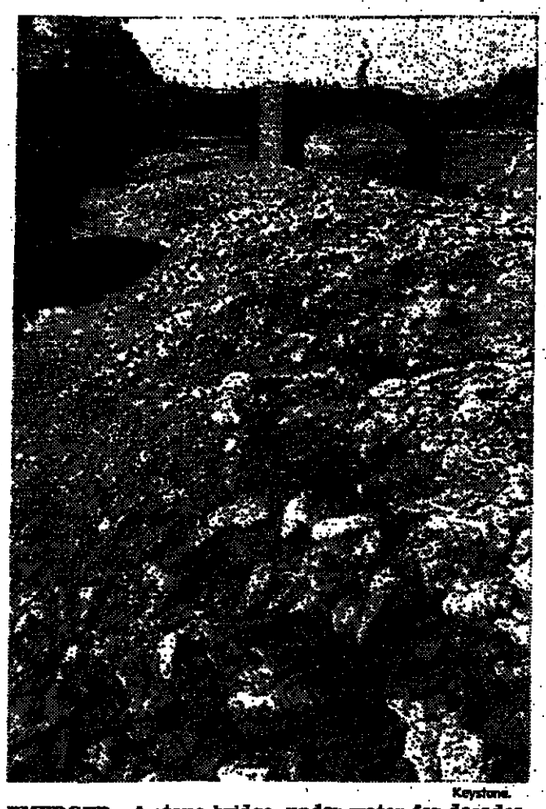
The report said that the United States apparently intended to close down a similar station outside Madrid in hopes of keeping relations "sweet with the new regime in Spain."

The British spokesman, asked to comment on the report, said: "The U.S. government has not made any request for facilities in the United Kingdom."

Egyptians Arrest 3 In June Bombing

CAIRO, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Security police have arrested three alleged Libyan agents suspected of planting explosives in a train and at a bus station last June, the official Egyptian Middle East News Agency reported today.

The agency said the three men confessed they had been recruited by Libyan intelligence and trained at a camp in Tobruk, near the Egyptian border.



Keystone.

EMERGED—A stone bridge, under water for decades, is again high and dry after the water level in a reservoir in Wales was drawn down during drought.

All 10 British Water Authorities Have Asked for Rationing Power

LONDON, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Weathermen see no end in sight for Britain's worst drought in 250 years and all 10 water authorities in England and Wales have applied for powers to ration water.

Above-average sunshine and below-average rainfall, a familiar pattern during the last 12 months, is the prospect for the next four weeks, weather forecasts said yesterday.

Three water authorities in the driest areas, Yorkshire, Wales and southwestern England, are planning to implement the Emergency Drought Act rushed through Parliament that enables them to cut off water supplies to homes and factories at any time.

The country's other water boards plan to ban the use of water for gardens, parks, sports fields, fountains and carwashes.

Agriculture Minister Fred Peart toured stricken farmlands yesterday and warned of higher prices in the shops. Vegetables already cost almost twice as much as they did 12 months ago. Cereal crop harvests are about one-third below last year's and pastures in southern England have been eaten bare. Farmers are feeding hay or artificial foods to cattle.

Franco's Palace-Museum Signals Changes in Spain

By Henry Giniger

EL PARDO, Spain, Aug. 17 (NYT).—This quiet town, 10 miles northwest of Madrid, was for more than 35 years the center of political power in Spain. A cream-colored, 16th-century palace was occupied by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and his family from March, 1940, until he died last November, and at the beginning of this month, on orders of King Juan Carlos, it was opened to the public as a museum.

The transformation of the palace was another step in the gradual consignment of Gen. Franco to history that has occurred over the last nine months. Little by little, stamps and coins bearing the King's portrait are replacing those proclaiming Gen. Franco "Leader of Spain by the Grace of God." Portraits of Gen. Franco are disappearing from government offices and references to his achievements and to the system he erected are becoming ever less frequent in official speeches.

A group of diehard followers are promoting a foundation through public subscription to keep alive his memory and political legacy, and they are believed to have received substantial response from the thousands of Spaniards who have not yet accommodated themselves to new times.

In El Pardo, an average of 1,500 people a day, mostly middle-class and middle-aged, are paying 75 cents each to file through the richly furnished, tapestried rooms where they can see how their late leader lived and worked.

His Only Goal

In the entrance hall they are informed by an inscription on a wall that "For almost four decades, the leader worked tirelessly for the peace, well-being, prosperity and enhancement of the fatherland, having as the only goal of his life the best service to Spain."

They can buy souvenir postcards and "The Political Thoughts of Franco" in two volumes. The crowds are led through 32 rooms which, according to the guide, a former palace guard who now accepts tips, have been kept in their original state with one major exception. The closets of Gen. Franco's bedroom have been made into lighted display cases for 10 of his uniforms.

The office, where, the guide says, about 70,000 people were received over the years, his pictures of President Dwight Eisenhower, Pope John XXIII and Marcello Caetano, the Portuguese premier who was overthrown in 1974.

In a room decorated with Goya tapestries, a glass case contains Gen. Franco's death mask and casts of his hands.

Tuned In the World

In the music room, there is a powerful shortwave radio that Gen. Franco used to tune in the world, because he seldom ventured out of Spain and received comparatively few foreign heads of state.

None of the rooms is imposing and almost all are formal and decorated with 18th and 19th-century furniture. Some of the walls and ceilings are cracked, and where walls are hung with silk, as in the main bedroom, they have been soiled by the heating and air-conditioning systems.

King Juan Carlos and his family have preferred to remain in the nearby Zarzuela Palace, which is smaller and more comfortable.

The other major pole of attraction for Gen. Franco's followers in his burial place 40 miles from Madrid, in the basilica of the Valley of the Fallen, a monument Gen. Franco had built to his civil war dead. The general is buried in a vault behind the main altar of the somber church and on weekends, especially, there is a steady stream of visitors.

News Analysis

South Africans Debate Riots: Plot or Spontaneous Eruption?

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 17 (NYT).—On June 16, 10,000 black students staging a protest march in the black township of Soweto ran into a police cordon. The students jeered, stones were thrown and a policeman opened fire, killing Hector Peterson, a 13-year-old in a school blazer.

In the nine weeks since, confrontations between police and demonstrators have erupted in at least 70 black townships across the four provinces of South Africa. From Pietersburg in the north to Cape Town in the south, the death toll stands at 219.

Was it an organized insurrection, coordinated by Communist-inspired "agitators," as the government insists? Or a spontaneous eruption of black anger against apartheid, as leaders of the demonstrators say? The evidence provides no clear-cut answer but suggests that both elements have been present to some degree.

Since the second round of disturbances broke out in Soweto on Aug. 4, proponents of the two theories, perhaps unwittingly, seem to have reached something like a synthesis of views. However, they continue to be sharply divided as to what the government should do.

Pattern Discerned

White liberals, initially inclined to see the government cries of "plot" as a smokescreen, have discerned a pattern in the unrest that suggests coordination. But they insist that activists only lighted the tinder of black grievances that had gone unattended for too long.

Minister of Justice James Kruger, the principal exponent of the plot theory, in addressing a congress of the governing Nationalist party in Durban over the weekend, pressed for concessions to blacks and contended that such measures would cut the ground from under the agitators.

"It remains a fact," he said, "that a happy person cannot be a Communist."

When they moved from diagnosis to prescription, however, the government and its critics diverged sharply. Several newspapers lent their support to suggestions that the government release some of the "agitators" it is holding—including Nelson Mandela, a prominent leader of the blacks who was jailed 14 years ago—and negotiate a fundamentally new governing structure with them.

But speeches by several ministers at the party congress suggested that the government, fresh from extensive Cabinet sessions in Pretoria, had concluded that the heat could be taken out of the situation by making adjustments in apartheid—extending home ownership in the black townships, for example—while cracking down even harder on the suspected instigators.

More Detained

"Those who want a confrontation will get one," Mr. Kruger said. As he spoke, the security police were detaining additional black leaders, bringing the total of those held without trial since the start of the upheaval to about 75.

The estimate is unofficial. However, the known detainees—as distinct from rioters charged with common-law offenses, who total over 1,500—include prominent figures from almost every black protest group. Among them are churchmen, professors, students and housewives.

The English-speaking press continues to challenge Mr. Kruger to bring charges against those held, to bear out his allegation that the incitement in the townships was carried out by "different branches of the same organization." But the justice minister has insisted that an official inquiry into the disturbances, headed by a judge, will settle the issue of responsibility to everyone's satisfaction.

Critics suggest privately that the latest arrests betray a measure of desperation in the government. They theorize that Mr. Kruger, finding the unrest continuing, ordered the security police to go on a "fishing expedition" in the hope that new detentions would find the source of the trouble.

This view proceeds from the assumption, widely held in liberal circles, that the security police, with a reputation for ruthless efficiency, suffered a major intelligence breakdown before the disturbances. A suggestion of this was contained in Mr. Kruger's assurance to a party dinner, two months before Soweto exploded, that there was no risk whatsoever of a major insurrection in the townships.

Unless the government produces hard evidence against Winnie Mandela, the wife of Mr. Mandela, the theory that it is striking out blindly is likely to be strengthened by her arrest last week. She is an executive member of the Black Parents Association, a newly formed group based in Soweto.

"Winnie is no conspirator," one of her associates said after the arrest. "Even if she wanted to participate in some sort of 'plot,' which she didn't, she could be certain that she would be under constant surveillance." Mrs. Mandela has already served more than a year in detention under the Suppression of Communism Act.

In the absence of indictments, there is little but circumstantial evidence to support the government's charges of conspiracy. Mr. Kruger has cited the frequent use of "black power" gestures by demonstrators as evidence that "black consciousness" groups have been involved—principally the South African Students Organization, a university group, the South African Students Movement, its high school counterpart, and their umbrella group, the Black Peoples Convention.

Guadeloupe Scientists Soften Prediction of Major Eruption

POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 17 (AP).—Scientists now say they can't predict whether the big eruption of the Soufrière volcano which had been expected for days will happen after a minor eruption of the volcano occurred last night and caused no major damage.

The scientists, who have been predicting that a catastrophic eruption is imminent, made a helicopter flight over the danger zone today. Later, they said it was impossible to forecast whether there might be more volcanic activity.

Heavy clouds and bad general weather conditions stopped the team of experts from flying directly over the crater of the volcano on this French Caribbean island.

Prof. Alain Brousse of the University of Paris, who was in the helicopter, said:

"There was no damage in the neighboring communities. We overflew the villages and they're all intact. The rivers aren't flowing with mud. But there is a very dense cloud of ash that stopped us from flying over the town of Baillif."

72,000 Moved

Baillif was one of the communities evacuated over the weekend as the volcano in the 4,813-foot peak gave signs it would soon erupt. About 72,000 people were moved out of the danger zone—more than 20 per cent of Guadeloupe's population. Police estimate there are 50 people who refused to leave their homes.

The eruption last night caused the ground to quiver as far as 20 miles away. A scientific team near the volcano was removed to a ship offshore, but returned to the island today.

After the eruption, Prof. Brousse said, "The circumstances showed that we were right in our predictions."

Prof. Brousse reported there were 215 temblors in less than three hours during the volcano's activity last night and said, "This is La Soufrière's biggest crisis ever." The temblors registered 4 on the Richter scale.

He also said the temblors would not have sufficient strength to topple buildings outside the danger zone and he discounted reports of the possibility of a tidal wave that could threaten the island's capital, Pointe-a-Pitre.

La Soufrière has been emitting ashes, steam and fumes for more than a month.

Nothing Left To Do Now But Wait

BORDEAUX, France, Aug. 17 (AP).—The village of Ares has installed what it describes as Europe's first landing field for unidentified flying objects.

The open field with a few boundary lights at the edge of the Bay of Arcachon was inaugurated last weekend.

Robert Cotten, an electronics technician at the Bordeaux airport, promoted the idea. He said, "If so few unidentified flying objects land, it is because so little has been done to welcome them."

For UFO's wanting to land, the field is situated at 44 degrees, 46 minutes north latitude, and 1 degree, 8 minutes west longitude.

Tanaka Freed After Judge Grants Bail

TOKYO, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Kakuei Tanaka, the former premier accused of accepting a $1.6-million bribe from the Lockheed Aircraft Corp., was released on bail here today.

A curious nation watched on television as the steel bars of the main Kosuge Prison gate slowly swung open to permit Mr. Tanaka's limousine to ease its way out through crowds of spectators.

Mr. Tanaka, 58, has resigned the leadership of his legislative faction and withdrawn his membership from the governing Liberal Democratic party.

He is accused of violating foreign-exchange regulations and of accepting bribe money from Lockheed representatives to arrange the purchase of Tristar jets by All Nippon Airways. He faces a possible 7 1/2-year jail term and a multimillion-dollar fine.

May Face Taxation

Tax authorities said today they were investigating the possibility of taxing Mr. Tanaka for the Lockheed money, which he claims was a political donation.

After overnight deliberation, the chief justice of the Tokyo district court had granted bail and this afternoon, Mr. Tanaka's lawyer deposited 200 million yen ($690,000) in bail.

Four other men charged with offenses in the scandal were also released on bail today. They were Toshio Enomoto, 50, Mr. Tanaka's secretary; Hisayori Aoki, 48, chief accountant of All Nippon Airways; and Hiroshi Hiyama, 66, and Toshiharu Okubo, 62, former executives of the Marubeni Trading Corp. who allegedly paid the bribe to Mr. Tanaka in 1973 and 1974.

Five other men remain in jail for questioning as the investigation continues into the $12.6 million Lockheed says it paid in fees, commissions and bribes in Japan.

Mr. Tanaka, who is a millionaire, will remain free throughout what is expected to be a long series of trials and appeals, unless he is re-arrested on a new charge or violates provisions of his bail.

Because he remains a member of the Diet's lower house, Mr. Tanaka may still attend to the legislative business of representing his district.

According to the judge's rules, he may not meet with any others involved in the Lockheed case. In addition, if he wishes to be absent from his home for any time longer than an overnight trip, he must first seek the permission of the court.

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Spotlights Doubts

...OP Delegates Pessimistic ... Chance of Either Nominee

By William Chapman and Barry Sussman

...HINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP). ...gates at the Republican ...al Convention are pes... about the chances of ...President Ford or Ronald ... for winning the general ...n on Nov. 2.

...Washington Post survey ...that convention delegates ...lly rate both candidates' ...s of beating Jimmy Carter, ...mocratic nominee, as un...ble.

...delegates do not think that ...Mr. Ford or Mr. Reagan ...provide very strong coat... ...o help other Republican ...ates into office in Novem...

...addition, there are signs ...he ill will generated during ...imary campaigns may con... ...after the GOP presidential ...ee is chosen. Some Ford ...s say that they cannot ...t Mr. Reagan, and some Reagan enthusiasts say that they cannot work for Mr. Ford.

The survey, conducted early this month, brought responses from 449 of the 2,259 convention delegates. They were asked whether they thought each candidate's chances of winning the general election were favorable or unfavorable.

Fewer Than Half

Fewer than half the responding delegates thought either man's prospects against Mr. Carter are favorable. Forty-one per cent viewed Mr. Ford's chances as favorable, and 46 per cent thought Mr. Reagan's chances would be favorable.

Those figures contrast sharply with the feelings of Democratic delegates about Mr. Carter. In a Post survey of 407 delegates to the Democratic convention in New York last month, 96 per cent thought Mr. Carter would win in the fall campaign.

The Republican delegates' relative lack of confidence may have been influenced to some extent by national public opinion polls which showed Mr. Carter beating either GOP candidate soundly.

In addition, a bit of the pessimism can be traced to the low regard the delegates have for the chances of the GOP candidate they oppose. Only 14 per cent of the Ford backers, for example, rated Mr. Reagan's chances against Mr. Carter as favorable, and only 12 per cent of the Reagan delegates rated the President's chances as favorable.

In viewing their own favorites, the delegates were much more optimistic. Eighty-six per cent of Mr. Reagan's delegates rated him as a likely winner in November, and about two-thirds of Mr. Ford's delegates rated the President that way.

The Uncommitted

Uncommitted delegates, those nominally pledged to neither candidate, also were skeptical of the outcome in a race against Mr. Carter, but gave Mr. Ford a much better chance than they did Mr. Reagan. Forty-six per cent of the uncommitted delegates viewed Mr. Ford's chances as favorable, and 27 per cent liked Mr. Reagan's chances.

There was a similar element of pessimism among the GOP delegates when asked how they rated the candidates' ability to help state and local Republican candidates beat Democrats.

Only 30 per cent thought that Mr. Ford would be helpful in this respect. Mr. Reagan fared better, with 41 per cent rating him as helpful.

Even Mr. Ford's supporters were not optimistic about his *pulling power. Less* than a majority of them—48 per cent—regarded his coattails as helpful.

Seventy-one per cent of Mr. Reagan's delegates to the convention in Kansas City believed that his coattails effect would be strong in their home states.

At the Democratic convention, about two-thirds of the delegates looked favorably on Mr. Carter's ability to help local and state candidates.

About one in 10 Ford delegates said that they would either vote for Mr. Carter or not vote at all if Mr. Reagan became the GOP nominee. Twenty-one per cent of the Ford backers said that they could work only reluctantly for Mr. Reagan in a general election campaign, and 14 per cent said they either wouldn't work at all or weren't sure what they would do.

Presidential Ability

About one in 20 Reagan delegates said they would defect to Mr. Carter or abstain from voting if Mr. Ford became the party's nominee. Twenty-three per cent said they could work for Mr. Ford only reluctantly, and 17 per cent said they either wouldn't work at all or weren't sure what they would do.

The poll also disclosed a number of differences in the delegates' perceptions of each potential candidate's ability to handle the duties of the presidency.

Mr. Ford emerged with a much stronger rating than Mr. Reagan in terms of ability to handle the economy. Seventy per cent of all the delegates viewed Mr. Ford's ability favorably, compared with 55 per cent for Mr. Reagan.

And 55 per cent gave the President a favorable rating as a man who could deal effectively with Congress, compared with 31 per cent for Mr. Reagan.

However, Mr. Reagan surpasses Mr. Ford, in the view of the delegates, in his ability to handle the Washington bureaucracy. Forty-nine per cent viewed Mr. Reagan favorably while 35 per cent rated Mr. Ford favorably in this respect.

As expected, delegates viewed Mr. Reagan as considerably to the right of Mr. Ford, placing the former California governor midway between being "somewhat conservative" and "very conservative," and the President midway between "moderate" and "somewhat conservative."

Ford delegates think of Mr. Reagan as more conservative than do the Reagan delegates, and the Reagan delegates regard the President as less conservative than do the Ford delegates.



Associated Press.

MAKING THE SCENE—John Connally, one time Democratic governor of Texas and erstwhile secretary of the Treasury in a Nixon cabinet, and wife at GOP convention.



AP.

Howard Baker delivers the keynote address.

...rd Gathers ...otes, Edges ...ward Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

...arty which has created more ...1,000 new federal programs ...planned them so poorly that ...made 'Washington' sound ...a dirty word," Sen. Baker ...red.

...claims to stand in the ...tion of Harry Truman, but ...y Truman did not hide ...d a fog of generalities," Sen. ...Dole, of Kansas, said of Mr. ...r. "He [Truman] did not ...compelled to tell people he ...honest—his record showed ...he was honest. He didn't ...round asking people to trust ...he didn't give them any ...n not to trust him."

'Nader-Day Saint'

...e-President Rockefeller, who ...ed most of his speech to ...ng the accomplishments ...s Ford administration, said ...r. Carter: "He really belongs ...hat TV program called ...t's My Line?' Here's a fellow ...one time calls himself a ...gia 'Redneck' and just last ...in Washington, at Ralph ...r's shindig, he tried to pass ...elf off as a Nader-day ...."

...Barry Goldwater, of Ari... who triumphed over Mr. ...efeller at the bitter 1964 ...ntion but is supporting Mr. ...this year, said that this ...paign would determine ...her the United States con...s in "a rebirth of freedom" ...esumes its "suicidal slide ...rd socialism under the dem...nery that passes for leader... in the other party."

...ow we are told, depend on ...nan—depend on Mr. Carter—...I say, 'Why?'" Sen. Gold...r continued. "Why should ...and I or any of us depend ...one man to protect and ...rve what is so much larger ...one man—namely, freedom ...all that goes with it... Why ...all this depend on Mr. Car...

'Welfare State'

...e GOP's 1964 ticket leader ...ted that Mr. Carter, behind ...rhetoric, offers only the ...e old left-wing politics which ...oits the differences among ...le," and that "Mr. Carter's ...of government" stands for ...ed busing, abortions, "coward...eaders" in limited wars and ...government excesses of the ...are state."

...We don't need or want Mr. ...er ...his warped idea of ...this country is all about," ...Goldwater concluded to the ...rs of 2,259 delegates, many ...hom once considered him the ..."Conservative" of the Repub...n party.

Sole Reference Dropped

Nixon Not Mentioned by GOP But Keynoter Cites Watergate

By James M. Naughton

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Two years and one week after he resigned the presidency, Richard Nixon was a "nonperson" yesterday at the nominating convention of the Republican party he had dominated so long before his fall.

His picture was nowhere in evidence as the party's first post-Watergate convention opened in Kemper Arena. His name was uttered, if at all, only in the most regretful and hushed tones. The single official reference to him, a tribute to his China policy, was stricken from the draft of the party platform.

But Watergate, the scandal that gave the presidency to Gerald Ford and helped to precipitate his contest with Ronald Reagan for the remnants of the party it shattered, hovered and occasionally descended on the convention trying to forget it.

President Ford has said that, during his contest with Mr. Reagan for the presidential nomination here, he has stopped mentioning the name of his White House predecessor because the Watergate scandal is something the U.S. public would like to forget.

Keynote Mention

However, Sen. Howard Baker jr., who rose to national attention through the Senate Watergate inquiry three years ago, mentioned the unmentionable in his keynote address last night. And even that reference, an attempt to persuade the nationwide television audience that Watergate was an aberration the party would never again tolerate, caused complications.

Rogers Morton, the chairman of President Ford's campaign, told reporters yesterday that "some editing" was attempted by the White House and Ford campaign staffs to subdue the extent of the senator's rueful recollections.

When Sen. Baker showed a draft of his speech to the President's advisers, it struck them. Mr. Morton said, that "in rough draft there was more reference to Watergate than there needed to be."

Accordingly, "I suggested that it be minimized," the campaign chairman acknowledged.

Mr. Morton said that specific sentences had been proposed as candidates for excision by the senator, but he never quite said that Sen. Baker, one of Mr. Ford's prospective running mates, acceded to all of the editing suggestions.

Several Allusions

When the senator's draft was completed, it contained several allusions to the scandal, accusing the Democrats of "rattling the dusty old skeletons of Watergate" and declaring that the people know better than to believe those who" pretend that one party or one person has had a *monopoly on mistakes."*

A spokesman for the senator said the last draft was tightened but that no Watergate material had been trimmed.

Despite all the efforts, it seemed clear that Watergate's blemish on the Republican party would not easily be erased.

John Deardourff, a professional Republican campaign consultant, has suggested in all seriousness that the party would be better off as the bearer of the burdens of the Hoover Depression and now the Nixon scandal, if it changed its name.

But as Mr. Morton stated it here yesterday, "if you can sweep Watergate under the rug, you've got a helluva big broom."



UPI.

COMING ON—Vice-President Rockefeller waving to the crowd as he began an address to the Republican National Convention.

Carter Is Getting Quiet Briefings, Shuns Spotlight

PLAINS, Ga., Aug. 17 (WP).—Jimmy Carter, willingly relinquishing this week's headlines to the Republican battle reports from Kansas City, resumed yesterday his low-profile briefings by scholars and working experts on domestic and foreign affairs.

As busloads of academicians, government administrators, businessmen and labor leaders arrive for seminars at the Carter family's house here, the Democratic presidential candidate has let it be known that he will not discuss the GOP convention until it ends.

"It's been a conscious decision on our part not to match every event of theirs with an event of our own or a reaction of our own," said Rex Granum, Mr. Carter's deputy press secretary. "Let the republicans have their convention, much as they let us have ours."

This week's briefings of Mr. Carter are devoted to domestic social issues, energy policy and international economics. Last month's sessions centered on defense, foreign policy and domestic economics.

As yesterday's briefers arrived, they—like the more "establishment" counterparts of last month—scrambled off the chartered bus from Atlanta to buy souvenirs and snap photos of each other in "downtown" Plains before being hustled off to the Pond House, a Carter summer home, for the four hours of talks.

Soviet Defector May Return Home

OTTAWA, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Sergei Nemtsanov, a 17-year-old Soviet diver who defected during the Montreal Olympic Games, has told government officials that he may return home, an Immigration Department spokesman said today.

Mr. Nemtsanov's disappearance from the Olympic Village angered Soviet team officials, who said he had been kidnapped. They demanded that Canada return him.

The diver was said then to be angered by press reports of a romance between him and U.S. millionaire's daughter.

Democrats Abroad Pick

LONDON, Aug. 17 (IHT).—The Democratic National Committee today announced the appointment of Steven Cohen, formerly on Mayor Kevin White's staff in Boston as campaign director for Democrats Abroad.

Ford 'Gamble' Is Focus of Ticket Debate

By David S. Broder

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17 (WP).—While President Ford kept his own counsel on his choice of a running mate, the debate in his circle yesterday focused on the question of whether he needs to "gamble" with the choice to have a chance against Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter.

The President and his campaign chairman, Rogers Morton, confirmed in separate talks the report in The Washington Post (IHT, Aug. 17) that the search now focuses on about five persons including conservative presidential hopeful Ronald Reagan.

The list named Mr. Reagan, Sen. Howard Baker jr. of Tennessee, Treasury Secretary William Simon, former Deputy Attorney General William Ruckelshaus and Ambasssador to Britain Anne Armstrong.

Mr. Ford told Hawaii delegates that "five or six" names stand out on the list of recommendations from Republican delegates, party officials and officeholders. Mr. Morton told reporters, "It's probably down to four or five now."

No Confirmation

But neither the President nor his campaign manager confirmed the names, and a White House aide cautioned that "the only list is the one in the President's mind."

Sen. Robert Griffin, R-Mich., the Ford floor manager and a close friend of the President, gave credence to a widely shared assumption when he said he believed former Texas Gov. John Connally "is out of it."

Those pressing the case for Mrs. Armstrong, who was co-chairman of the Republican National Committee and a counselor to former President Richard Nixon before her appointment as Ambassador to Britain, argue that Mr. Ford needs a dramatic move to launch his campaign.

A senator, pointing to polls showing Mr. Ford trailing Mr. Carter by 23 percentage points, said, "When you're that far back, you've got to gamble." He supports the Texas rancher's wife, who would be the first woman chosen for the vice-presidency by a major party.

Other Supporters

Mrs. Armstrong's candidacy is also being urged by at least one of the top three officials in the Ford campaign and by at least two influential White House staff advisers.

The counter-argument is that polls have shown Mr. Carter's lead already diminishing from its high of 62 to 29 per cent in a Gallup poll last month to a 58-to-33-per-cent margin last Friday. This argument says Mr. Ford can overcome the former Georgia governor without any vice-presidential "gimmicks."

The speculation will continue until late tomorrow or Thursday morning, when Mr. Ford—if nominated—will announce his choice.

Accord Reported On Hughes Estate

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (AP).—A secret agreement to distribute the estate of the late Howard Hughes between opposing factions of his family has been put together by attorneys, according to a newspaper report.

The Philadelphia Inquirer has reported that the estate would be distributed on a fixed percentage to 19 heirs—16 first cousins on Mr. Hughes's mother's side and three first cousins on his father's side. It estimated the estate to be worth between $600 million and $1 billion.

The article said that, according to one report, the agreement would distribute about 75 per cent of Mr. Hughes's estate to the 16 maternal heirs and the remainder to the paternal heirs, assuming that no valid will is found. So far, more than three dozen purported Hughes wills have turned up.

Toxin Search Widened in Philadelphia

New Team Will Seek Industrial Poisons

By Lawrence K. Altman

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Health officials hunting the cause of the mysterious disease that has killed more than 25 persons in Pennsylvania have broadened their investigation to include a search of Philadelphia by experts in industrial poisons.

A team including a physician and three industrial hygienists from the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health joined other federal and state medical detectives in Philadelphia today.

Dr. Denis Lucey 3d, state commissioner of health planning and resources development, said in an interview that the entry of the institute team resulted partly from a meeting in which he participated at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta on Friday, of which the institute is a unit.

The meeting was held to review the data collected in the investigation. Experts who attended urged that health officials undertake a more formal and intensive search for industrial and other poisons, Dr. Lucey said.

Referring to the safety institute, he said, "There's no question that they are going to look at the entire city of Philadelphia."

Edward Baier, deputy director of the institute, said in a telephone interview that the team would look first at the filters, sprays and other aspects of the ventilation systems in several of the city's hotels. They will check the intake systems, prevailing wind directions and other factors so that laboratory technicians might later identify a possible industrial toxin as a cause.

However, he pointed out that toxicologists know of very few chemicals that can produce the type of delayed symptoms experienced by members of the American Legion who became ill after attending a state convention in Philadelphia July 21 to 24.

Another Death Recorded

HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 17 (AP).—The "Legionnaire's disease" claimed another victim yesterday.

Harold Stump, 53, manager of the Legion club in Milton, Pa., died at a Milton hospital, where he had ben hospitalized since Aug. 2.

Kissinger Orders State Dept. Probe Of Hays Protégé

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ordered an immediate investigation yesterday of the State Department office dealing with buildings abroad after allegations that millions of dollars worth of contracts were handed out improperly to friends of Rep. Wayne Hays, D-Ohio.

Rep. Hays, who announced his retirement from Congress Friday, was chairman of the subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee which has jurisdiction over the State Department budget, including the foreign buildings budget.

According to an article in The Washington Post by reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, contracts worth more than $5 million were let without competitive bids to a Mexican contractor who described himself as a "good friend of the chairman," Rep. Hays.

The State Department's Foreign Buildings Office, which deals with contracts for U.S. embassies and other buildings overseas, is headed by Orlan Ralston, a longtime Ohio friend and protégé of Rep. Hays.

Rep. Hays and Mr. Ralston used the FBO, according to the Post article, for government-expense trips which had no real justification.

Five More in Asylums In Russia, Group Says

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Amnesty International said today it had learned of five more people confined to Soviet psychiatric institutions because of their political or religious views.

The independent organization identified them as: Anatoly Uvarov, detained while carrying placards demanding his right to emigrate; a law student named only as Popov, held for writing "anti-Soviet poems"; Mikhail Zverev, an engineer, detained for his writings; Viktor Maresin, sent, as were the others, to a psychiatric hospital after he expressed anti-Soviet views while under investigation for alleged counterfeiting; and Alexander Argentov, who took part in a religious seminar.

Paris Metro Radio Link

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—In an effort to halt vandalism in the Paris Métro, authorities have announced they will introduce walkie-talkie radios to link police patrols and Métro staff.



Associated Press.

WORLD'S LARGEST AMMONITE—Museum worker in Muenster, West Germany, cleaning what is thought to be the largest ammonite ever found. It was discovered in 1895 near Muenster. Experts have estimated its age at 100 million years. The giant fossil shell of a cephalopod has a diameter of 1.90 meters.

Departure of Hays, Passman

House Shifts May Complicate U.S. Foreign-Policy Activity

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP).—The unexpected and simultaneous removal from the House scene of two powers in the foreign affairs field—Democratic Representatives Wayne Hays and Otto Passman—is likely to be followed by the development of new methods of operation and perhaps new policies in some areas.

Both Rep. Hays of Ohio and Rep. Passman of Louisiana wielded extraordinary authority over the administration of U.S. foreign policy as chairmen of subcommittees controlling the purse strings of the State Department and the Agency for International Development.

Both men employed unusual personal authority and mastery of detail to become powers to be reckoned with in U.S. activities abroad. In many situations, the advance approval of Rep. Hays or Rep. Passman was almost as important to particular foreign endeavors as approval by a president or secretary of state.

Rep. Hays, who withdrew Friday from his re-election race in the wake of a scandal, has since 1959 been chairman of a House International Relations subcommittee with legislative authority over the State Department's budget and operations. Rather than deal with the department's congressional relations staff, which handles most Capitol contacts, he recently took his business and his views directly to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's executive assistant, Lawrence Eagleburger, or to Mr. Kissinger.

Loser in a Primary

Rep. Passman, who was defeated in a party primary election by Jerry Huckaby, 35, a north Louisiana dairy farmer, has been chairman of the House Appropriations Committee's Foreign Operations subcommittee since 1955. He probably has had more knowledge about and authority over U.S. foreign aid programs than any other Washingtonian. "He's been there two decades, and he knows every project," an AID official said.

Although lacking the formal authority of full committees, subcommittees of Congress are even more important in many cases. Legislation is first considered in subcommittees and often is shaped in its final form. Only the most controversial matters are changed by full committee or floor action. Rep. Hays and Rep. Passman were rarely overridden by their colleagues.

Due to a number of certain or anticipated vacancies in the senior ranks of both the International Relations and the Appropriations Committees, there is no way to determine immediately who will succeed the two subcommittee chairmen when the new Congress convenes in January. It is considered highly unlikely, however, that the successors would inherit the power that Rep. Hays and Rep. Passman had developed over many years.

From the point of view of executive branch officials, Rep. Hays and Rep. Passman were often difficult and sometimes maddening—but, once a deal was reached with one of them, it was likely to stick.

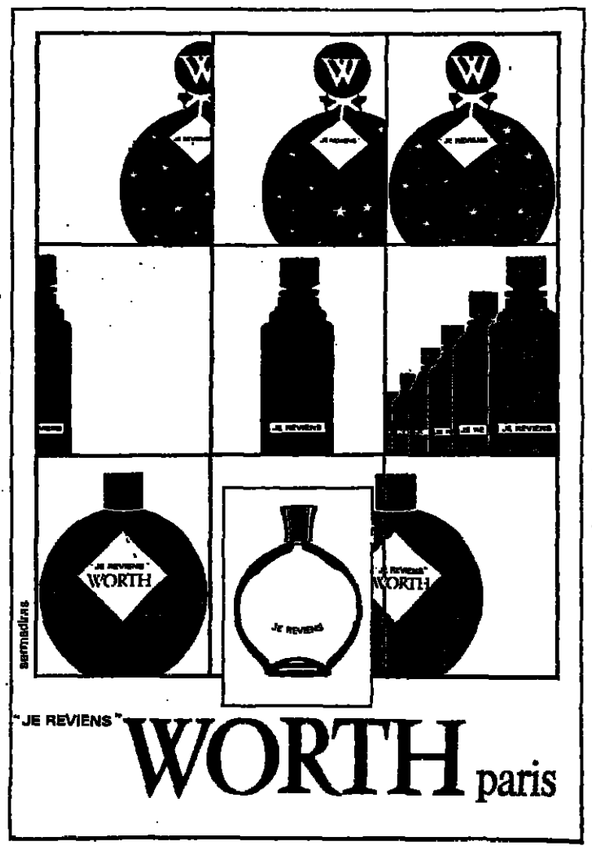
"Leadership in Congress seems to be a diminishing asset. Increasingly we have to deal with many more members than before. You can't depend on a few individuals to deliver large numbers of votes on foreign-policy matters anymore," a Ford administration official said.

The end of the Hays and Passman fiefdoms will free the executive branch from the strong influences cast by the two men in matters of special interest to them. It also may make decisive policy-making more difficult in matters which require large sums of money from Congress.

In Hays' Ballot Slot

LISBON, Ohio, Aug. 17 (AP).—State Sen. Douglas Applegate has been named to replace Rep. Hays on the November ballot.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Wednesday, August 18, 1976

The War in Rhodesia

The guerrilla war in Rhodesia is now widening, as everybody but the Rhodesian government has been predicting for the past year. Rhodesia is sliding rapidly toward the ugliest kind of disaster, with every attempt at intervention blocked by the obduracy of that government. Last week, Rhodesian troops plunged across the border into Mozambique. If you've been left with the impression that this foray demonstrated Rhodesia's strength and its tight control of the borders, you've missed the point of what's going on.

Rhodesia's border with Mozambique is 700 miles long. Rhodesia's regular armed forces number 5,000 men, supplemented by perhaps 10,000 territorials. Recently guerrillas have also been operating inside Rhodesia's border with Zambia. The highly trained and heavily armed regulars, led by whites and based in the cities, retaliate against the very mobile forces of black nationalists, who are still staying pretty much to the rural countryside. It is a pattern that the world has repeatedly seen. If the affair is left to the combatants, there is not much doubt how it will end.

But each of the successive ventures in peacemaking has hit the same rock. The nationalists want majority rule, a goal that neither the United States nor any other democracy can help but applaud. Ninety-six per cent of Rhodesia's people are black. The present government rejects any formula that, now or in the future, might jeopardize political control by the 4 per cent who are white.

Just a year ago, the white prime minister of South Africa and the black president of Zambia jointly attempted to persuade Ian Smith, Rhodesia's Prime Minister, to negotiate with a broadly representative group of black leaders. That effort collapsed over Mr. Smith's refusal to let the exiled members of the African National Council into his country to join the parley. Instead, he turned to discussions with the more conservative black leadership inside Rhodesia. Those negotiations in turn collapsed last March.

Mr. Smith appealed for support to Britain, to whose empire Rhodesia had belonged. Britain replied that it would extend diplomatic and economic aid only on condition that Rhodesia move to majority rule within two years. James Callaghan, then Britain's foreign secretary and now its prime minister, observed that Mr. Smith was "leading his country on the path of death and destruction." The following month Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, touring Africa, endorsed the British position. "The combat will have to be ended by negotiations," he said. "The more rapidly that takes place, the more lives will be saved."

There has been rising concern both in the United States and in Africa that foreign powers—specifically, the Russians and the Cubans—would take a hand, as they did in Angola. At the UN last month, Ambassador William Scranton said the United States would not help the guerrillas, but neither would it intervene against them. The means by which they pursue majority rule in Rhodesia, he declared, are up to them. Two weeks later, Mr. Smith rejected the recommendations of a racial commission that he had set up; one recommendation was the blending of the separate black and white voters' lists.

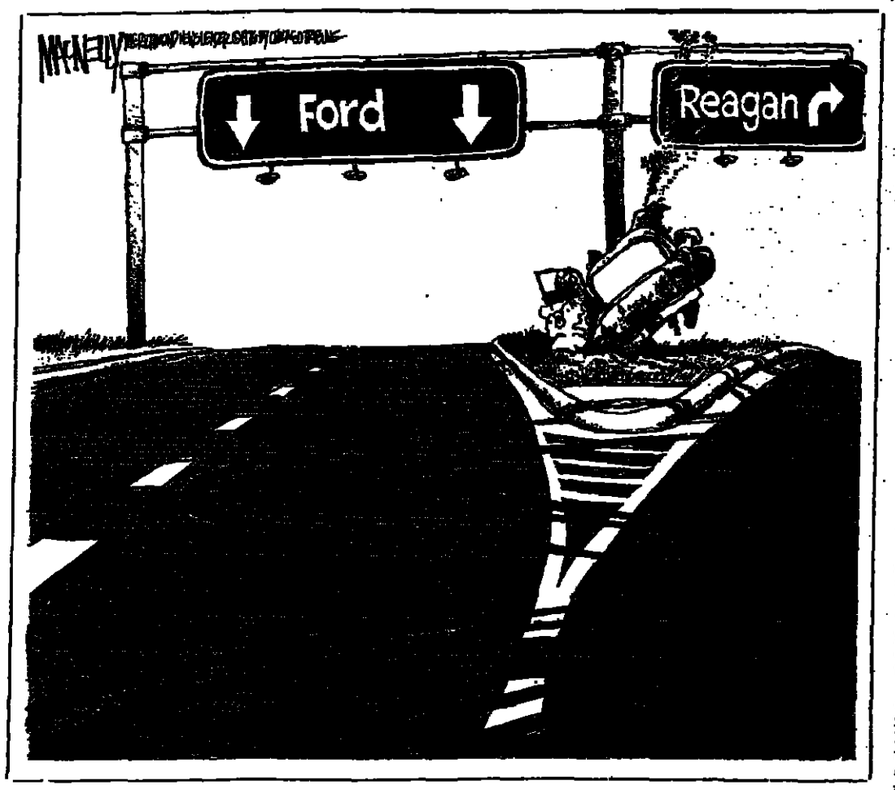
The immovable stubbornness of Mr. Smith's government, and white Rhodesians' blindness to its consequences, no doubt has many explanations. The white population is only 275,000. But they are spread over an area as large as Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina put together. Most dissenters have long since left. The whites who remain live in a condition of closed-minded isolation that their own system of severe censorship aggravates.

* * *

Last Friday, South Africa explicitly stated its support for Mr. Kissinger's attempts to negotiate "a peaceful outcome" in Rhodesia. The South Africans, vulnerable on the same issue, avoided any endorsement of majority rule ("It is not for us to adopt a position"). But this declaration is a useful attempt to persuade the Rhodesians that, in the looming crisis, they cannot expect to be rescued by their neighbors to the south.

For white Rhodesians, there are now only two choices. They can transfer power voluntarily to the majority, in exchange for certain guarantees of individual rights and property. White Rhodesians point to the risk that the new government would not live up to those guarantees; that risk exists, and it grows greater with every day of fighting. Alternatively, the white Rhodesians can persist in their present course. It leads nowhere but to greater bloodshed and, ultimately, collapse. They do not have the power or the inspiration to avoid it. They have only the power to prolong it, to raise the death toll and to increase the bitterness and hostility among the people who will eventually win.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Ford: 'Safest' and 'Sorriest'

By David S. Broder

KANSAS CITY—Gerald Ford is a man of expansive personality, with a restricted vision of the future. He is a man inclined to take negative actions for positive reasons. He is a gregarious soul, who is frustrated and hobbled by his inability to communicate more than generalized goodwill.

He is at once the "safest" recent president the United States has had, in constitutional terms, and the "sorriest" in the exercise of leadership skills.

These contradictions—more than the caricatured physical awkwardness—explain why Mr. Ford stumbled so often in his fight for his party's nomination and why the odds are so heavily against his regaining his footing should he be sent forth from here to contest Jimmy Carter.

Friends Despair

The President's best friends—and it is characteristic of Jerry Ford that there are hundreds who fit the description in this convention city—sometimes despair of finding ways to convey what they see as his essential strengths.

A case in point is the famous pardon of predecessor Richard Nixon. Those who have talked with Mr. Ford about it—including some Cabinet members who personally opposed the action—are convinced his motive was positive. "He really thought it was time to put that behind us and clear the country's consciousness for the tests ahead," said one man who has heard the President's private explanations of his act.

But to many citizens, the act was essentially negative—a payoff on a supposed deal for the presidency, or a premature bar to a justified prosecution.

The same contradiction arises with the President's 51 vetoes. He and his friends see them as the centerpiece of a strategy that has disciplined the federal budget and helped bring the economy out of a severe recession.

But Jimmy Carter calls them symbols of "negative government" which "cause human suffering and don't help our economy." And the same voters who tell pollsters they oppose big government say they prefer Carter to Mr. Ford by a landslide margin.

There have been some Ford actions which were inherently mistaken and objectionable—his untimely advocacy of a tax increase at the outset of the recession, his veto of a carefully negotiated strip mine bill. But more often, the criticism of the President has arisen, not from the act itself, but from the context in which it is seen. There has been no framework of policy, no articulated philosophy, that has given shape or coherence to the President's deeds.

So his leadership has seemed erratic, spasmodic, and often reactive—the opposite of what people hope for from a president. To a greater extent than is realized, this sense of Mr. Ford's deficiencies—rather than challenger Ronald Reagan's strengths—was what made the delegates to this convention so reluctant to endorse his nomination. Delegates, like voters, kept looking for something that is not there.

The White House staff draws much of the criticism for the failure to "project" Mr. Ford to the public in a presidential light. The staff inadequacies are real, but the fault lies in the central figure.

What motivates and energizes a staff and an administration is a President who has a vision of where he is going and a strategy for achieving his goals. Mr. Ford works very hard, but he often seems to be running in place.

His energy and the superior resources of the incumbency equipped him to wear down Reagan's opposition. But waiting for the Republican nominee is Jimmy Carter, a hard worker like Mr. Ford, who has no trouble at all defining his goal. Carter wants, very badly, to be president.

Carter's Drive

The first challenge Mr. Ford would face in a general election campaign is to exploit the latent fears of Carter's power drive. The one thing this country—scarred by its experiences with Lyndon Johnson and Richard Nixon—knows is that Jerry Ford is not one who will bend the whole governmental-political system out of shape in order to have his way. The Constitution is safe in his hands.

He is also a fellow who has not made, and is unlikely to make, the ultimately irreparable big mistake in domestic or foreign affairs. He's not that headstrong or heedless of advice.

Those are modest virtues in a president, but they are genuinely characteristic of Gerald Ford. The slogan of his campaign might be, "You could do worse."

Role in Coalition

Marxist Road to Rome

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATLANTA—The Italian people, whose wide variety of genius has never included a talent for self-government since old Roman days, have now devised an extraordinary ramshackle system to help their nation out of its terrible crisis. This is no less than the formation of a government which excludes the Communist party from all its ministries but which depends wholly upon at least tacit Communist support to get anything at all done.

Only with the backing of those they openly distrust can the Christian Democrats succeed in climbing out of an abyss of inflation, unemployment, corruption, maladministration and social unrest. Premier Giulio Andreotti is thus in the peculiar position of holding the Communists away while implementing an emergency plan of such a nature that he can count on those same Communists to support it.

The Communists have not only escaped from the political ghetto in which the Christian Democrats had for so long sought to pen them, but they have already obtained enormous provincial and municipal power as well as national and parliamentary influence.

Lead 7 Committees

One of their members is president of the lower house; seven committees in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have Communist chairmen. But, excluded from a Cabinet relying on their support, they will get credit for its successes while escaping blame for its failures.

Over a period of 30 years the Communists have improved their electoral position by moving steadily upward from 18.9 per cent of the vote to 34.4 per cent last June while the Christian Democrats slid from a high of 48.5 per cent in 1948 to 38.7 per cent this year.

Enrico Berlinguer, the brilliant party leader, has been saying for months: "The Communist question can no longer be avoided... the Italy of today cannot be governed without the Italian Communist party." It seems inevitable that some of Berlinguer's followers will eventually be given at least secondary posts in a coalition government based upon Berlinguer's vaunted formula, the "historical compromise."

Sharp Division

Such a compromise, as he sees it, would unite all (except neo-Fascist) political factions in a "national" government, avoiding an open clash between right-wing and left-wing forces or the kind of left-alliance Cabinet that would surely split Italy into two warring camps and very likely repeat the Chilean tragedy.

There is sharp division among Western leaders about the consequences of such an inclusive coalition government. Many agree with Alexander Solzhenitsyn, who told me during the course of a very lengthy conversation that he was convinced Italy's Communists would ape the Soviet Union's and this "is predictable in any and all Communist revolutions: One thing is said before gaining power and another thing is done afterward.

"Before the [Bolshevik] revolution Lenin made many, many promises. He promised freedom of movement for everyone, an absence of censorship, peasant ownership of land, direct workers' control of industry." Solzhenitsyn stresses that not a single one of these pledges was honored, and concludes:

"The West deceives itself by thinking that this dictatorship stems from Russia's own past and that therefore the West is immune to the disease because its own heritage is different... I don't believe the statements of the French or Italian Communist parties concerning their intentions. One must not forget that Lenin himself always used golden words before coming to power. But once he came to power he showed that he had a well-organized dictatorship run by an iron fist."

I have boundless admiration for Solzhenitsyn's geological courage and immense respect for his literary gifts, but I think that because of his suffering and his experience only with the Soviet form of Communism his views are over-simplified.

NATO Issue

Personally, I have been impressed in long talks with Berlinguer, and it seems to me he is being logical when he insists his party wishes at present to continue Italy's membership in NATO. Why is this logical, since NATO is patently a protective alliance aimed at only one principal adversary, the Communist Soviet Union?

The reason is that Berlinguer not only believes in developing a different form of Socialism—with democratic guarantees—in his country but also recognizes the very real possibility of a Soviet or pro-Soviet putsch in neighboring Yugoslavia some time after Tito's death.

And Berlinguer, in 1976, just like Tito in 1948, doesn't fancy the idea of a Soviet or Soviet-puppet neighbor for the independent Italy whose independent future he now, in one or another way, is helping to plan.

Foreign Banks in the U.S.

In attempting to equalize competition between U.S. and foreign banks operating in the United States, a bill recently passed by the House of Representatives could provoke reprisals on U.S. banks operating overseas. The issue for the Senate to consider is whether a seemingly tidy administrative reform might stir up more problems than it solves.

Foreign bank operations in the United States have grown at a spectacular rate over the past decade; 74 foreign banks operate 181 U.S. offices. Their net assets total $41 billion, compared with less than $7 billion 10 years ago.

These banks enjoy very real regulatory advantages, including the right to provide full banking services in more than one state and investment facilities denied to U.S. banks. The International Banking Act of 1976 would enforce federal supervision—as opposed to the present state regulation—over foreign banks, restrict their interstate branching and securities business and require maintenance of reserves, against their deposits, with the Federal Reserve system.

The other side of the picture, however, is the far greater growth of U.S. banking activity abroad. Some 125 U.S. banks operate 750 foreign offices, with total assets of about $160 billion. These banks are allowed a wider degree of latitude in their financial operations than under domestic regulation, consistent with the more relaxed banking practices in other countries.

The fear of these banks, which include the largest financing institutions for multinational trade, is that any move to restrict the foreign banks here would invite retaliation from foreign governments—the West German Banking Federation has already uttered guarded threats toward that end. Trade investment and capital flows could suffer in the process, without significant compensating benefit. It is the smaller U.S. banks which favor the equalizing legislation—yet, as a practical matter, few of the foreign banks engage in the type of retail business which is the smaller banks' mainstay.

Many of the issues raised in this bill relate more broadly to controversies about the domestic banking system—federal versus state regulation, interstate operations and broader investment activities. A complete overhaul of the crazy-quilt regulatory system over the U.S. banking structure has been under study for more than a year, led by the House Banking Committee. A careful weighing of the priorities in this complex effort has yet to demonstrate that a partial—and potentially provocative—reform of foreign banking regulation is necessarily the best place to start.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Letters

Suffrage in Jordan

Re the article by Fawaz Turki on Lebanon (IHT, Aug. 3):

For your benefit: In Jordan, women and nonproperty owners are allowed to vote and be elected. Labor unions are also very much in existence.

HAITHAM GOUSSOUS,
Press Secretary
to the Premier.
Amman.

U.S. Arms and Iran

One could agree with Secretary of State Kissinger's assertion that "Iran played a stabilizing role in the Middle East and South Asia," but why turn that role into a provocative one by supplying and providing all ingredients for conflict?

The huge arms deals between the United States and Iran might in time prove to be provocative not only to Iran's adversaries in Iraq but also to Saudi Arabia, one of the best U.S. allies in the Gulf.

Wouldn't the financial resources of Iran be better used for the benefit and welfare of the Iranian people? And wouldn't U.S. technology and skills be better used for the benefit of humanity rather than its destruction?

EZZAT TAMTMI.
London.

Thoughts on Germans

Peter Gay's essay "Thinking About the Germans—1" (IHT, Aug. 6), though accurate and timely, unfortunately retains a certain ugly tone fostered by many of the angry anti-German demagogues he attacks, i.e., that West Germany is the sole inheritor of Nazism. Because West Germany maintains a free and open society, the wounds of the past as well as the success of the present are readily criticized. They are not held in the blinding and binding fist of permanent Soviet occupation as is the other half of the Third Reich.

However, it is to Mr. Gay's credit that he acknowledges the fact that the faceless Nazis of today (the Communist-imperialists of the Kremlin) remain "entrenched," give or take a few kilometers, from where their tanks stopped in 1945. A strong, free and united Western Europe is the only Europe that will wait them out.

AUSTIN BAY.
Rechberghausen, W. Germany.

Peter Gay's two-part series on the Germans (IHT, Aug. 6 and 7-8) was at once both depressing and revealing.

That I choose not to buy German products and otherwise support the German "economic miracle" is a matter of conscience and deep philosophical convictions. It is not because I hate modern-day Germans, who are certainly not responsible for the sins of their parents. I simply do not choose to buy products which have as their origin a nation which lived off the blood and slave labor of others.

Mr. Gay says that he and his family left Germany in 1939. Unfortunately, most of my family was not so lucky.

RICHARD REBHUN.
Kibbutz Mishmar Ha'Emek, Israel.

Aegean Problem

Heartfelt congratulations are due to C.L. Sulzberger for his factual and to-the-point article, "U.S. Must Fish or Cut Bait" (IHT, Aug. 11), on the Greek-Turkish Aegean situation.

Premier Caramanlis, the best premier that Greece has ever had, has gone to the limit of every effort to find a solution to a very difficult problem. It is now up to the Turks to do the same and show that they could belong to the European Community.

Premier Caramanlis and we Greeks are peaceful people, anti-Communist and deeply pro-Western and a friend of the United States.

SPIRO COMMANTAROS.
Marbella, Spain.

U.S. Arms Sales and Nuclear Push

By Richard Burt

LONDON.—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent visit to Pakistan has served to highlight the uncertain link in U.S. foreign policy between the sale of conventional arms and the new concern over the dangers of nuclear proliferation.

In talks with President Bhutto, Kissinger is said to have used U.S. military assistance as a lever to dissuade Pakistan from purchasing sensitive nuclear reprocessing technology from France. In exerting this pressure, Kissinger said afterward, he was merely putting into operation a key provision of the new military sales act that calls on the government to halt military and economic aid to nations that receive nuclear technology without appropriate international safeguards.

As the reaction in Paris to the Kissinger maneuver indicates, the provision, which was sponsored by Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., is sure to create frictions with nuclear-exporting allies of the United States. But far more troubling questions are raised by the possible impact this policy could have on the intentions of such would-be nuclear powers as Pakistan.

Pragmatic Means

On the surface, the Symington provision appears to be a pragmatic means of exercising influence over a client that is actively considering the acquisition of nuclear weapons. This seems especially true when it is borne in mind that some conventional equipment, like advanced aircraft, can be easily converted for nuclear delivery.

At the same time, U.S. arms supplies are seen by several states as an indispensable component of their security. Thus, it can equally be argued that a strategy of withholding conventional arms from would-be nuclear powers is likely to increase, rather than decrease, incentives for going nuclear.

It is clear, then, that a careful study of the relationship between conventional arms transfers and nuclear proliferation needs to be undertaken before the Symington provision is widely applied. In making this examination, two particular factors should be borne in mind:

Everybody's List

The first is that whether Washington likes it or not, the defense requirements of many non-nuclear states are growing. This is not only the result, as many observers are fond of maintaining, of the influx of new arms into volatile regions like the Middle East or southern Africa; it is also the product of an explicit U.S. decision to gradually relinquish its postwar role as a guarantor of international order.

Under the so-called "Nixon doctrine," regional powers have become increasingly responsible for providing for their own defense in the post-Vietnam era. Coupled with the emergence of nuclear parity with the Soviet Union, a "low profile" U.S. military strategy has inevitably led to a decline in the credibility of U.S. commitments to "non central" allies and clients like Pakistan, South Korea, Taiwan—nations that appear on everybody's list of prospective nuclear powers.

The changing nature of U.S. military commitments has thus created new security concerns that, in turn, have led to an increased demand for U.S. military equipment. And in some cases, national leaders such as President Bhutto and South Korea's President Park have warned that the decision to go nuclear will be taken in the light of their success in obtaining adequate "conventional deterrent" forces from the United States.

A second factor to be considered is that while the demand is growing for conventional weapons, so is the effectiveness of the weapons themselves. Several new military technologies could substantially alter the character of modern warfare, and some of these developments, like "smart" anti-tank weapons and improved mines, appear ideally suited to the defensive needs of nations like South Korea or Pakistan.

Accurate Weapons

In certain instances, highly accurate conventional weapons are even able to perform roles that were previously thought to require nuclear warheads. These arms might therefore be used to whet the nuclear appetites of countries on the defensive.

Taken together, these two factors suggest that U.S. arms sales, particularly of some selected new technologies, could become an important component of an effective nonproliferation strategy. They also suggest that the injudicious use of the Symington provision could badly backfire: Threatening to withhold conventional arms from an insecure, would-be nuclear nation could bring about the very outcome that the legislation seeks to avoid.

It would perhaps be an exaggeration to argue that the United States must decide whether it chooses to live in a world armed to the teeth with conventional weapons or crowded with nuclear powers. Yet there is no painless solution to the problem of nuclear proliferation. Policies designed to halt the spread of nuclear weapons must be balanced against desires to limit arms sales and adjust U.S. commitments downward. A successful nonproliferation policy must seek to reconcile these conflicting tendencies.

Mr. Burt is a member of the directing staff of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

International Opinion

Kansas City Dogfight

At Kansas City, the Republicans are trying to choose a candidate to put up against Jimmy Carter in the fight for the American presidency in November. Carter, who has captured the whole of a united Democratic party—with what even now looks oddly like a sleight of hand—is sitting pretty. The polls all forecast a victory for him against either of the two main Republican contenders, President Ford and ex-Gov. of California Ronald Reagan. They give the President a slight edge over Reagan in such a contest. By all the normal laws of politics, which are concerned with getting and holding power, one would expect the Kansas City convention to nominate Ford, as the man likely to do least badly against Carter. Yet the two are running neck and neck.

Why this fissure in the soul of the Republican party? It is rare for an incumbent President to be challenged as his party's candidate, rarer still for the challenge to succeed (only four times in the whole of U.S. history, and in three of those cases the usurper was defeated in the subsequent election). There are three main reasons. Mr. Ford was never elected, either as vice-president or as president. This effectively removes much of the aura. More important, he can be linked with former President Nixon. Thirdly, though a conservative, he is a moderate man. . .

—From the Daily Telegraph.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 18, 1901

NEW YORK—It is a truism to say that the development of every great mechanical invention has been marked by imperfections and mishaps, and that smoothness and certainty of operation come only with time. Mr. Santos-Dumont is having the inevitable hitches that bedevil inventors in his ethereal journeys, but there is no longer any doubt that he has succeeded in constructing an airship that can be steered.

Fifty Years Ago

August 18, 1926

NEW YORK—The danger of war in the Pacific as a result of possible Japanese aggression has been discounted by American experts on the Far East. Japan's economic weakness and material dependence on the United States makes war between the two countries unlikely, it is said. In its foreign policy, the experts concluded, Japan is seeking to realize its national ambitions by peaceful means, eschewing military force.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 9.320.000 F
R.C. Paris No 72 B 2112 21 Rue de Berri, 75380 Paris Cedex 08.
Tel.: 256-28-90. Telex: 280.956 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
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Commission Paritaire No 34.231

...any U.S. States Are Seeking ... Reimpose Death Penalty

By John P. MacKenzie

...SHINGTON, Aug. 17 (WP). ...enteen days after the Su... Court knocked down Okla...'s death-penalty law, the ... had a new one. Massa...setts legislators are complet...ction on a new law just a... after the high court's rul... Louisiana is moving swiftly ...e same end.

...ilar drives are under way in ... of the 18 other states where ...al punishment has been held ...stitutional or thrown into ... by the Supreme Court's ...

July 2, the court ruled, 7 to ...at the death penalty for ...er is constitutional if juries ...given a chance to consider ...efendant's individual record, ...ly in a separate proceeding ... guilt has been decided, un... guidance from the judge.

...t it also ruled, 5 to 4, that ...latory death sentences vio... the Eighth Amendment's ban ...cruel and unusual punish... because they do not provide ...ed discretion for juries.

...many of the 14 states where ...-penalty laws seem likely ...ss constitutional muster, pro... ...ors and prison officials are ...ng for Supreme Court ap...al, expected in October, to ... out the first executions in ... United States since 1967.

Abolitionists Active

...ponents of capital punish...t are organizing, too. A ...y formed National Coalition ...nst the Death Penalty, com...d of civil rights, civil liberties ... religious groups, has vowed ...work in the courts, legisla...s and governors' mansions to ...tain the nine-year morato... on executions.

...t the abolitionists face a ...l battle now that the Su...e Court has upheld the con...tionality of the death penalty ...murder, sustained some state ... and issued opinions that ...w state legislatures how to ...t new laws that will be held ...stitutional.

...survey found only one state, ...mont, where officials are not ...ected to seek re-enactment ...a death-penalty law that has ...n deemed unconstitutional in ...of the Supreme Court deci...ns.

...n the other hand, in Hawaii, ...re capital punishment was ...lished in 1967, public anger ...r recent murders could lead to a new law next year.

Thus it appears likely that by this time next year, the lineup of states authorizing executions will be roughly the same—35—as it was before the Supreme Court acted.

'Outcry' Expected

Deborah Leavy, director of the American Civil Liberties Union's death-penalty project and a coordinator of the new coalition, said abolitionists expect hightened emotions on the issue in coming months to serve as a catalyst for organizing efforts as executions become imminent. "We expect a great outcry from the American people if the executions begin," she said.

Some prosecutors disagree. Iowa Attorney General Richard Turner said he considers the death penalty a healthy thing because it gives expression to the pent-up anger of people.

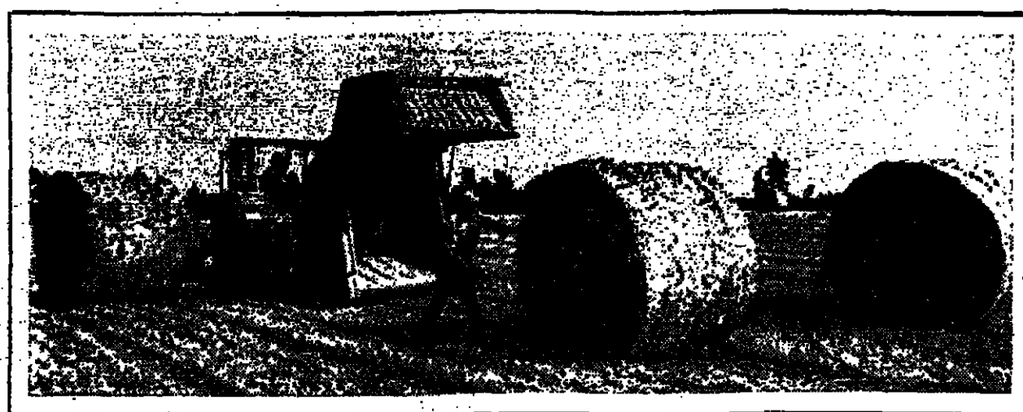
"Society is entitled to revenge, pure and simple," he said. "It's for society's own good and well-being. It has a cleansing effect."

There is pressure to reinstate Iowa's law, abolished in 1965.

In California, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Legal Defense Fund argues that the state death-penalty law runs afoul of Supreme Court guidelines because the jury is given only aggravating factors, and no mitigating factors, to consider in deciding between death and life imprisonment. Texas has a similar law, which the high court approved after finding that state court interpretations allowed juries to weigh mitigating factors after all. A showdown in the California Supreme Court is scheduled for the fall, with the fate of 56 condemned inmates in the balance.

Other states where death-penalty laws are unconstitutional or in serious doubt include Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Washington and Wyoming.

Only one federal crime, aircraft piracy where death results, is covered by a death-penalty provision. This law, passed in 1974, is considered constitutional by most lawyers.



Instead of the usual square-cornered bales left behind by combine-harvesters, this machine —in use near Soest, West Germany— makes big drums, moving more hay with less effort. UPI.

A Cash Crop With Criminal Potential

Peru's Coca: Lift for Peasants, Headache for U.S.

By Joanne Omang

TINGO MARIA, Peru, Aug. 17 (WP).—A light spring green in color that contrasts with the dark mat of the surrounding jungle, the fields of coca bushes here roll away over the hills to the horizon in a two-tone patchwork seamed by the muddy Huallaga River.

A visitor can have a sickly sweet Inca Kola at the Cafe El Gringo on the rutted main street and ask anybody—discreetly, of course—about the town's biggest industry, the coca leaf. It is raw material for the white joydust, or cocaine, here called *oro blanco*, or white gold. The growing American taste for it has been a financial bonanza for Tingo Maria.

A few years back, everybody grew tea or coffee or bananas. Not anymore.

Coca takes virtually no care, grows well on the seamy near-vertical hillsides and brings in six crops a year, a farmer said. "You just strip the leaves and *then poof, another crop in 58 days.*"

Legal Crop

Much of the coca in Tingo Maria is legal. Peru, according to the government's National Coca Enterprise, is the world's largest producer, growing an official crop of 10,450 tons on 40,860 licensed acres, an area the size of the District of Columbia.

The actual planting is probably about 57,000 acres, however, according to the enterprise's administrator, Alejandro Costa. Drug control sources estimate the dried coca leaf production at more than double the official level—perhaps 22,000 tons, or 70 per cent of the world's crop.

Soaked with kerosene in make-*shift cement-lined pits, the dried* leaves yield a rubbery scum or paste of about 1 per cent of their weight. The paste is treated in clandestine laboratories in Peru, Ecuador and Colombia to become cocaine hydrochloride at half or more the weight of the paste. In other words, Peru's estimated illegal leaf production of roughly 12,000 tons alone could yield 60 tons or more of pure cocaine, and probably does. Virtually all of it goes to the United States.

The crop of legal coca leaves theoretically has another fate, although much of it probably is also made into white gold. Only 627 tons are exported, 55 tons reduced to cocaine paste for Europe where it becomes novocaine and other anesthetics. The rest goes as leaves to U.S. companies such as the Stepan Chemical Co. of New Jersey, which produces non-drug flavorings for soft drinks. "How do you think Coca-Cola got its name?" asked Mr. Costa.

The rest of the legal leaves are all officially accounted for as chewed or made into tea by the country's 3 million native Indians, the vast majority illiterate and poverty-ridden.

Bus drivers munch the leaf with lime to stay awake on long trips. Impoverished villagers chew coca instead of food to drive away hunger pains. Tired women carrying enormous bundles of goods to market use it to fight their fatigue. Shepherds on the high altiplano combat the cold and altitude sickness with the coca leaf's gentle stimulation. For those not hungry or tired, the leaf often seems only to make the mouth slightly numb.

"We have in mind the slow and gradual elimination of the habit of chewing," said Mr. Costa. "It will take massive education and a long time." He estimated that about 26,000 Peruvians earn a living from the coca industry, among them 8,000 distributor-businessmen and 18,000 producers. At the farm-income level it is a $61-million-a-year legal business.

Some 2,500 of the producers live in and around Tingo Maria, Mr. Costa estimated. A town and district only 37 years old, with 30,000 residents, its pastel stucco and graying wood buildings occupy the only flat space for miles among jutting jungle-covered mountains on the eastern slope of the Andes.

"The place is half-mafiosi," grumbled a dry-goods store manager. "They have all the money and all they buy is liquor." Dealers for the paste arrive every so often in small private planes at the dirt airstrip, several persons related, and are wined and dined at the few large coca plantations.

Most of the legal and illegal coca is grown on the same estates, enforcement officers said, with the illicit leaves concealed under false production figure documents. Recently, however, small landholders created under Peru's agrarian reform have begun converting plots of two acres or so to coca, occasionally surrounding it with screens of other crops.

France to Curb Trafficking, Exploitation of Immigrants

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—France has moved to curb those who smuggle in immigrants, the employers who exploit them and the "sleep merchants" who quarter them in squalid dormitories.

New legislation recently passed by parliament aims to improve the lot of about 4 million foreigners already in France and stop the spiriting in of immigrants.

Two years ago the government halted immigration of foreign workers from non-Common Market countries in order to study ways of improving the working and living conditions of those already here. The result is a batch of new laws.

First to come under attack were smugglers who charge extortionate prices to get immigrants in, sometimes crammed almost to suffocation point in secret compartments of trucks.

New Penalties

Under a 1945 law, smugglers faced two months to two years in prison. Now they can have the vehicles used in the smuggling confiscated and their driving licenses suspended.

Paul Dijoud, secretary of state for immigrant workers, explained that the new laws were part of a policy aimed at improving immigrant living conditions.

"It is also intended to control the migratory flow better so that clandestine immigration does not increase now that the economy has recovered," he added.

He said another objective was "a more active pursuit of unscrupulous employers who use foreign manpower in irregular situations."

A convicted employer now will have to pay a fine to the National Immigration Office.

News of his condemnation also will be posted on his factory door and published in newspapers.

To save as much money as possible to send home, many immigrant workers sleep in run-down dormitories where some owners rent beds to two persons at once, one by night, one by day.

Local officials now will have the power to close unhygienic dormitories and to demand a contribution from "sleep merchants" to rehouse the bedless workers.

The greatest hardship for immigrant workers here is living without their families. Mr. Dijoud explained that "families have come into France in chaotic conditions. Many had tourist visas. When they ran out, the immigrants remained in our country and the most elementary humanity precluded us from sending them back when the head of the family had a decent job and home."

From now on, he added, "a foreign worker can get his family over here provided he has been a resident for a year with his papers in order, and has stable resources and an adequate home."

Finally the government plans to help the reunited family with three months' rent to help with initial expenses.

Only Lower House Voted India Measure

NEW DELHI, Aug. 17 (AP).—Only the lower house of the Indian Parliament passed a bill yesterday to enable the government to hold political prisoners for a second year without charges.

[The International Herald Tribune *erroneously reported this morning that* the full Parliament had acted.]

Passage of the bill by the lower house assured the measure would be made into law, however, for the approval of the upper house was considered a formality.

Zinc Miners' Strike Is Averted in Peru

LIMA, Aug. 17 (AP).—Peru's military government settled a major strike threat by powerful mining unions in central Andean copper and zinc mines yesterday by awarding pay increases that will cost about $3.8 million a year, officials reported.

Labor Ministry officials said about 12,000 workers of Centromin, the state company that runs the large mines near Cerro de Pasco and Oroya, would receive a pay increase of $1.07 a day. Miners had demanded 100 per cent increases in wages that average $3.84 a day.

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Tension Causes Frequent Incidents

Arms Bristle in Korea 'Demilitarized' Zone

By Andrew H. Malcolm

PANMUNJOM, Korea, Aug. 17 (NYT).—The Demilitarized Zone here is many things but being demilitarized is not one of them.

Thousands of soldiers with machine guns, grenade launchers, pistols, knives and infrared sniperscopes patrol virtually all of the strip of land along the border between North and South Korea. Land mines take care of the rest.

Artillery and missiles have their sights locked on zonal targets. Trenches honeycomb the hills. Military helicopters clatter overhead. Booby-trapped barbed wire lines the length of the 151-mile-long corridor.

"It's really nerve-racking," said Ken Harper, one of the 160 6-foot-tall U.S. soldiers assigned to this area around the truce site.

Tensions Snap

Every so often tensions snap and burst into gunfire, as they did Aug. 5. There are numerous other little-noticed incidents—club-swinging melees, kicking, spitting and punching and exchanges of epithets.

Some have been more violent, including ambushes. Forty-seven Americans have died and dozens of others have been wounded in such incidents since the Korean armistice was signed 23 years ago. More than 1,000 Koreans have also died in clashes across the Demilitarized Zone, now the only Asian location where U.S. troops—41,000 of them—directly face the Communists.

On June 19 and 20, three men identified as North Korean infiltrators were killed in brief exchanges that also took the lives of four South Korean soldiers.

The scene for this continuing conflict is a meandering 4,000-yard-wide strip crossing the Korean peninsula from the Sea of Japan to the Han River estuary. Here as nowhere else the Asian ambitions of the major powers confront each other.

The zone does not follow the 38th Parallel but straddles the military demarcation line where the fighting stopped in 1953. Each side pulled its main forces back 1.25 miles but continues to occupy the area with guardposts and patrols.

Detailed Rules

Detailed rules govern use of the zone. But both sides—the North Koreans and Chinese on one and the Americans, representing the UN command, on the other—regularly exchange charges of violations.

These are aired in the well-known Quonset hut sessions of the Military Armistice Commission. The sessions, which have numbered more than 375, are, as an official put it, "perhaps the world's most futile get-togethers." Under the protection of guards, each side faces the other across a long table that is half in North Korea and half in the South.

According to U.S. guards, there are regular skirmishes of diplomatic one-upmanship, with the North Koreans installing flags, flagstands and microphones larger than those of the Americans, who have also found the legs of their chairs shortened, so they look up to the Communist representatives across the table. When metal swivel chairs were installed, the seats were turned down until the Americans were again lower.

"When you're up here," said Spec. Harper, a Denver native, "you know that if something really happens, well, you can't last long."

As for violent incidents, a major's larynx was crushed in June, last year, when he was kicked in the throat by a North Korean guard. This June a U.S. military policeman and his South Korean partner were in a jeep when they were approached by 20 North Korean soldiers carrying clubs. Their tires were flattened but they escaped with only bruises.

To cope with such treatment the Americans are chosen for their physiques and receive special training in hand-to-hand combat.

The last U.S. fatality occurred in November, 1974, when Comdr. Robert Ballinger of the Navy died in an explosion of undetermined origin while investigating the first of two North Korean tunnels discovered in the zone.

The second tunnel, 6 feet wide and gouged through solid rock at a depth of more than 150 feet, was discovered last year. From the scope of the project, experts believe work began in 1972, at the time of the cordial but abortive North-South dialogue.

Over the years the Demilitarized Zone, a mixture of rugged mountains, lush green rice paddies and overgrown fields marked "mines", has become so much a fixture of local life that the few farmers allowed to work near here do not even bother to look up when helicopters flash directly overhead and briefly flatten the rice stalks.

There are signs saying "Welcome to the Demilitarized Zone" as well as postcard packets titled "sightseeing at Panmunjom." No one lives here, but heron, deer and other wildlife flourish in what must be the world's most heavily guarded game preserve.

"The DMZ is a sad place," a diplomat said. "It's just a facade in place of a lasting peace. But it's better than a real war."

Catholic Leaders Assail Quito for Clergy Expulsions

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Catholic leaders in Latin America yesterday criticized Ecuador for expelling 37 foreign clergymen accused of attending a subversive meeting.

Ecuador's military government Friday asked the churchmen, including 2 archbishops and 13 bishops, to leave after the police raided a meeting they were holding in the town of Riobamba.

Catholic leaders in the Argentine province of Santa Fe said the charges were ridiculous and sinful. Only the Pope could judge the actions of bishops, they said.

In Colombia, the Most Rev. Alfonso Lopez Trujillo, secretary-general of the Latin American Episcopal Conference, said the expulsions were a "lamentable error."

Court Lifts Bar On U.S. Sale of Ocean Oil Leases

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—A decision permitting the federal government to go ahead today with the first sale of oil and natural-gas leases in the Atlantic Ocean was issued yesterday by a U.S. Appeals Court:

[The sale was delayed today, the Associated Press reported, as attorneys for New York State, two of its counties and environmental groups argued before U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall.]

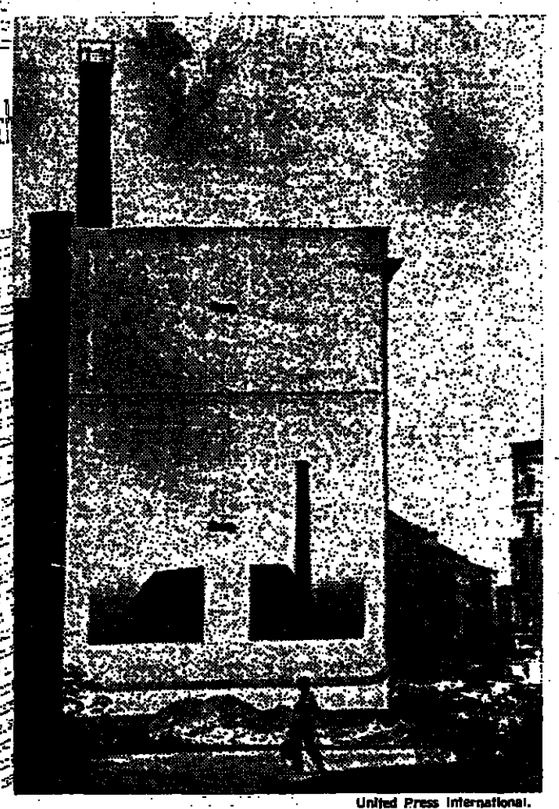
The Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit decided to lift a preliminary injunction that a U.S. District judge had imposed last Friday to block the sale, which is expected to raise $400 million to $600 million for the federal government.

In a unanimous decision, a three-judge panel of the Appeals Court ruled in New York City that no "irreparable harm" would result from allowing the sale to be held before a full appeal could be heard on the environmental issues next month.

The three judges stressed during a court session that the sale of the leases could be rescinded later, if necessary, after the appeals court heard arguments on the merits of the environmental complaints.

Home Fires Burning

LILLE, France, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Firemen sped from their old station near here to put out a blaze—in their new fire station that was to be opened next month. Cause of the fire is unknown.



United Press International.

PICTURE WINDOW—To cover up some of the ugliness of this Berlin factory, its owners commissioned a painting on a blank wall. The result: a picture of the same ugly factory through a giant window.

...usic Piped Aloft ...o Ease Isolation ...f Salyut-5 Crew

...OSCOW, Aug. 17 (Reuters). ...ground controllers are playing ...sic to the cosmonauts aboard ... orbiting Salyut-5 space sta... on the advice of psychol...ts concerned about the two ...sians' prolonged isolation, ac...ding to the newspaper Izves...

...he cosmonauts, Col. Boris ...ynov, 41, and Lt.-Col. Vitali ...olobov, 39, began their seventh ...k in space today, and there ... been no sign that their mis... is nearing its end.

...he music, begun recently, ...ghtly complicates the con...lers' work but on the other ...nd it is pleasant for the crew," ...estia said last night.

...he government newspaper ...d that with the era of long ...ce flights, psychologists were ...ing ever greater attention to ... problems of "sensory depri...ion"—isolation from familiar ...cts, sounds and smells.

...octors who had known Col. ...ynov and Col. Zholobov for a ...g time were studying the com...nications sessions with them ...analyze their emotional state. ...l were making recommenda...s to the mission controllers, ... newspaper said.

Thai Police Hunt Ex-Leader Who Is Reported Back

BANGKOK, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Thai Premier Seni Pramoj to*night ordered police and the army* to find Praphas Charusathien, a strongman in the former military government, who is reported to have returned to the country.

The Premier announced the return of the 63-year-old field marshal yesterday, sparking fears of political turmoil.

Tonight the Premier said the marshal had returned to the country "for political reasons."

An official government statement last night, however, said the marshal's presence in Thailand was uncertain.

Tonight 10,000 students attended a protest rally, some carrying a big poster reading, "Wanted Dead: the Cruel Murderer."

Marshal Praphas is one of the former rulers they hold responsible for the death of 72 people in demonstrations which toppled the regime of Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn in October, 1973. Marshal Praphas fled to Taiwan during the uprising.

Mr. Seni said further consideration was needed before he could say if the marshal, regarded as perhaps the most powerful figure in the former government, would be arrested if found.

KSB

Market flexibility and effective cost cutting helped to master a difficult 1975

Against a background of world-wide recession KSB managed to strenghten its position thanks to intensified efforts. This satisfactory progress was the result of previous investments, a tightening up of the production programme and outstanding successes in individual areas such as the technical sector.

The sales achieved by KSB AG in 1975 amounted to DM 729 million. An increase of 16% compared with the year before. A 'world' turnover figure in excess of DM 1,000 million was attained for the first time with a workforce of more than 12,000. Orders received went up by 15% to DM 871 million, and the percentage of export orders in hand went up to 54% (compared with 49% in the previous year).

KSB operates world-wide in the following fields:

- domestic and industrial
- water engineering
- process industries
- power generation
- marine and offshore engineering, transportation.

The domestic and industrial business largely depends on a thriving building industry. In 1975, low building activity and a reduction in industrial investments adversely affected this sector.

At the same time our water engineering division was increasingly involved in large comprehensive contracts mainly from OPEC countries but also from Mexico thus highlighting the growing proportion of this business covered by large plant construction. Downward trends in the process industries in Germany were offset by noteworthy orders for pumps, compressors and valves from the Eastern Bloc countries and India.

In 1975, KSB achieved continued success in the pump and valve sectors thanks to its experience in the power station field. Prominent among these were large contracts for main coolant pumps for light water reactors as well as for a heavy water reactor in India. Large orders were received from both national and foreign companies for the supply of reactor valves for nuclear power stations.

The world-wide crisis in the shipbuilding sector seriously affected our marine products division and, consequently, the sales of pumps and valves. It should be



stressed, however, that offshore technology has acquired a growing importance resulting in the obtaining of large orders.

KSB world-wide

KSB, which is represented in more than 100 countries through a network of manufacturing and trading companies, managed also in 1975, in the face of keen competition, to score more success thanks to its technological competence. Besides pumps, valves and compressors for power stations and the process industries KSB also provided water supply pumps for the Montreal Olympic village and submersible sewage pumps to Chicago (the largest of their kind). Furthermore, KSB played a vital part in safeguarding the supply of drinking water in Morocco.

Outlook

As a result of the recent upswing in the economy KSB anticipates that in 1976 there will be a slight rise in order input and turnover.

Further particulars of KSB activities and information concerning specific markets can be obtained from any of the following associates:

Argentina: Cia. Sudamericana de Bombas S.A.I.C. yF., Buenos Aires, Bangladesh: KSB Pumps Co. Ltd., Tongi, Brazil: KSB do Brasil Indústria de Bombas Hidráulicas S.A., São Paulo, France: Compagnie Breguet-KSB, Paris-Cedex 11, Greece: KSB-VIOSEN Pumpenfabrik, Aktiengesellschaft, Patras, **Great-Britain: KSB Manufacturing Co. (Gravesend), Ltd., Gravesend, Kent,** India: Factory of KSB Pumps Ltd., Pimpri, Italy: Anonima Lombarda Costruzione Pompe, Milano-Precotto, Japan: Torishima-Pump Mfg. Co. Ltd., Takatsuki-Shi/Osaka, Luxembourg: Fonderie et Ateliers de Mersch S.A., Mersch, Mexico: KSB Mexicana S.A., Leon/Guanajuato, Pakistan: KSB Pumps Co. Ltd., Lahore, Republic of South Africa: KSB Pumps (S.A.) Pty. Ltd., Johannesburg, Spain: El Material Industrial C.A., Burcena-Baracaldo, Bilbao, Venezuela: KSB Venezolana C.A., Caracas-Bolsita.

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Carving Gargoyles for the Modern World

By Peter Mikelbank

WASHINGTON (WP).—Wisconsin Avenue: 7:30 a.m.

Six men pursue the craft of medieval artisans in a small wooden shed beside Washington National Cathedral. Gargoyles and grotesques emerge from chunks of limestone, the work of Roger Morigi, 69, master carver.

"You have a love affair with all your work," Morigi said. "You never finish. You always learn something new, each day. It's a whole way of thinking. Today, everything is space. How fast can you put something up? How much office space will it have? Now, everything is put up in glass and aluminum.

"The Bureau of Standards says that they won't have to repair the cathedral for the next 1,000 years," Morigi said. "Now, the new FBI building, they've already put scaffolding up again. Which is better?"

The son of a Milanese stonecarver, Morigi has been carving for 58 years. He arrived in New York in 1926, when there were 275 stonecarvers there. In 1932, he came to Washington to work on the Supreme Court Building, and for the past 22 years has worked on the cathedral.

There is only a handful of skilled carvers left, six are working here.

"He and I have been working together since 1928," Frank Zic, 66, of Chevy Chase, Md., said of Morigi. "But there's no place that I have ever worked before as good as here. Here, they want everything the best. They are not concerned for time, especially the carving. They want the best.

"I'm going to retire in three years," Zic added. "There is almost no work left. They're all going out of business."

"He's going to retire in three years?" Morigi shouted. "I've been retiring for 20 years!"

Morigi and Zic were standing under a model for the western tympanum by sculptor Richard Hart. Work from diagrams, casting models and the final carved execution will take years. The southern tympanum, which is Morigi's special joy, has 44 angels and saints and was dedicated in 1971 after four and a half years of carving.

Next to the small shed, there is a larger glassed-in shop, in which four stonecarvers and two stonecutters produce the larger pieces for the cathedral exterior. They are finishing the gargoyles and grotesques that will decorate and protect the northern and western gables.

While files, rasps and chisels lie around, the craft has become automated. Compressed air drives the chisel.

The youngest of the carvers, Patrick Plunkett, 29, came from Salisbury Cathedral in England to Washington a year ago to work on the cathedral.

"What Morigi doesn't know about stonecarving isn't worth bothering with," Plunkett said, raising his safety goggles.

Plunkett walked outside to show some of the work. There piled on a hillside, one on top of another, were stones already carved and waiting for placement. There were several hundred rosettes in clusters waiting to line the nave.

During a coffee break, the carvers participated in an ancient rite, surrounding the master as he offered tales of other carvers.

"This one carver," Morigi began, "he's all the time saying, 'I want to find myself.' Me, I'm hustle, hustle, hustle, and this other guy, he's got to find himself. Me, I never got lost."



Patrick Plunkett carves a rosette for Washington National Cathedral. He is one of a small band of artisans working on decoration.

WP

London Gallery Under Fire

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—London's Tate Gallery was under fire again today for spending public money on avant-garde art. This time the work in question, by Scottish poet Ian Hamilton Finlay, consists of 13 blue letters spelling "Starlit Waters," wrapped in orange fish net. The Tate reportedly paid £500 for it.

Six months ago there was widespread criticism of the gallery, which receives a government subsidy of $570,000 annually, for buying a work by Carl Andre—a pile of 120 bricks—which cost about £4,100.

Today the Times asked the gallery if the latest acquisition was not a waste of public money. No, said a spokesman. It was not. The work, now on exhibit, produces "a rich resonance by minimal means."

This did not satisfy the Daily Telegraph. The Tate, the newspaper said, "is now acquiring a larky reputation in which an eye for controversial publicity seems occasionally almost as important as the need to buy worthwhile contemporary works."

The Adult Commune—A Preliminary to Retirement

By Alan S. Oser

RHINEBECK, N.Y. (NYT).—Where Janet Livingston Montgomery planted white locusts in memory of a husband killed in the Revolutionary War, where the late Louise Clews Timpson, once the Duchess of Argyll, kept her Louis XVI mirrors, Flemish tapestries, Georgian chests, Batterseа enamel, and Sheraton, Hepplewhite and Chippendale furniture, there, on holidays and vacations, live the Cantors, the Spectors, the Bells and the Scheins.

The three families from Westchester County in New York and one from Delaware own a 33-room Georgian mansion called Grasmere, purchased from the Timpson estate four years ago. Their intention was not merely to provide for their vacations. They wanted to set up something like a commune, middle class-family style, that would carry over years from now into a communal form of retirement life.

The four couples are all in their late 40s or early 50s. They have 11 children, ranging now in age from 9 to 23. Their "larger family" at Grasmere operates in highly structured but leaderless fashion, with meetings, minutes, and participation by the young people.

"A lot of us have a lot of friends outside this group," said Bell, an accountant, "but this is different. This is like a family."

The Offspring

Each adult couple has a room on the second floor. The offspring are on the third floor. The girls, by choice, share one large room and the older boys another. The younger boys have their own room. The large first-floor parlors are the center of communal activities.

There are work parties, and committees, and a scheduler to mind the charts and get the word on who will be at Grasmere and when. There are rules, refined over the years. There are dinner committees to prepare communal evening meals. There is a "Grasmere Gazette" produced by teenagers. And there are meetings. In the early days, a lot of them.

In a recent interview, two members of the founding families, Lola Cantor and Leonard Spector, described how their group came to be and how it operates. Mrs. Cantor is a psychologist, a Ph.D candidate who has taught at Queens College. Her husband is Dr. Morton Cantor, a psychiatrist. Spector is a partner in a marketing research organization in New York City called Audits and Surveys Inc. His wife, Frances, is a schoolteacher.

A few years ago, they and other friends began to think about their retirement years—about what they would do, and about what kind of people they would be. In their own families, there were examples of the disaffected elderly people who not only had physical hurts but who were passing into those feelings of uselessness that frequently blight the lives of the old.

"We were wearing ourselves out dealing with our parents," said Mrs. Cantor, "and we began to wonder—would we get like that ourselves?"

Why Wait?

The idea emerged of sharing a retirement home some day, in the hope that by living together a satisfying environment could be created without placing burdens on the younger generation. "Then we thought 'Why wait? Let's do this now,'" said Mrs. Cantor. "We'll try out sharing a vacation home."

In 1971 Grasmere had been on the market over a year. It was listed by Previews, Inc., an international broker for expensive residences, as "a house of history and beauty."

It is a Georgian home of red brick and white marble at the end of a long winding drive a mile from the center of Rhinebeck. The ceilings are 14 feet high. There are six mahogany doors from a dismantled castle in Scotland. There are seven master bedrooms, and there are white marble mantelpieces.

The story is that 800 acres of land were given to Janet Livingston Montgomery in 1773 by her grandfather, Col. Henry Beekman. She lived for many years in the first dwelling on the estate, planting locust trees along the drive in memory of her husband, Brig. Gen. Richard Montgomery, who was killed on Dec. 31, 1775.

New House

Fire destroyed the original house, and a new one was built on its foundation. After several other owners through the years, in 1954 came Louise Clews, daughter of the sculptor Henry Clews, granddaughter of a banker, and the 11th Duchess of Argyll. She and the duke were divorced and she married C. Livingston Timpson, an investment banker. The Timpsons were divorced in 1963.

When she died in 1976, the estate put the house on the market at $175,000. By the time the eventual buyers saw it, serious decay had set in. Among other things, the ceiling in the reception room had fallen.

The group bought it for $95,000 in Spector's name, putting in $23,000 in cash. The amount for each family varied with the desirability of the particular second-floor room that the adults would occupy. A $72,000 mortgage was obtained from a Rhinebeck bank.

The "Grasmunards" share the operating costs equally, but since their contributions to the mortgage vary, the monthly cost per family varies from $145 to $230.

In the early years, there were major repairs to be done. In one upstairs bathroom, 18 people painted in shifts all day long.

A Pond

Outdoors where linden trees, Rocky Mountain redwoods and the massive old locusts grow in profusion; a pond had to be reconstructed.

It was a time of learning the principles of interfamily organization, and over time, these have evolved.

One principle is that all the adults are to be present on at least five of the seven "meeting occasions" of the year. These fall on the major holidays. There is invariably a group meeting to discuss plans and even grievances.

There are rules such as: No smoking at the dinner table until after dessert and no religious practices in the house (some of the members are practitioners, others are not).

Normally there is a regular Saturday work period.

A Couple

A young couple lives year-round rent-free as caretaker at Grasmere, in exchange for contributing one day of labor a week.

After the initial outlay for restoring the house to living condition, the commune is spending a total of $12,000 a year on it.

One tradition that has grown up is the formal New Year's Eve party. Another tradition may have begun last year when a daughter was married on the five-acre front lawn.

The commune hopes to take in one or two other families, possibly from a different locale from their own. With the exception of the Scheins from Delaware—he is a sociologist and she is a social worker—all the families live in Westchester.

Geneva's New International Group: A World Organization for the Aged

By John A. Callcott

GENEVA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Olivier Jan, an airline sales manager, worried about his parents. His father, 83, and mother, 74, felt lonely and cut off from society. The children had long since left home and had little time to visit.

Mr. Jan's job took him around the world but especially to the United States, where he organized group tours for senior citizen clubs.

"I saw that while such clubs exist in many countries, they are solitary units," he relates. "There should be a way for them to communicate with each other, to know what the others are doing, to exchange information and advice."

With two friends, similarly concerned, Mr. Jan decided to establish such an organization.

The World Association for the Senior Citizens Union, or WASCU, has now been officially registered as the latest addition to Geneva's long list of international organizations. In September, it will receive recognition as an international nongovernment body, with the same status as such organizations as the International Red Cross or World Council of Churches.

Mr. Jan, 44, a Frenchman—his parents live in Marseilles—is the first president. His unpaid contribution is his time and overall organization.

Jean-Pierre Munier, 42, the son of a wealthy French banker and owner of a Geneva investment company, contributed an office and a secretary.

Frank Olivier Hay, 30, son of Alexandre Hay, who was formerly president of the Swiss National Bank and who is now president of the International Red Cross, is the third member of the committee. A jurist, he is treasurer and legal counselor.

"We are totally voluntary and above all will never become just another international organization of highly paid functionaries," Mr. Jan said. "We ourselves charge no expenses other than for sundry items such as typing paper and postage. Our monthly newspaper will be financed by just enough advertising to cover printing costs."

WASCU has already received membership applications from 20 senior citizen associations with a total of 6 million members, mostly in the United States. "That's where such associations are best organized at the moment," Mr. Jan said.

Individuals can also join with annual dues set at $10. For this they will receive the monthly newspapers in English, French or German containing general information, advice, news on what various associations are doing, advantageous travel opportunities, etc. They will also be registered in the central file.

WASCU's first project is a "cycling challenge" in Florida this fall. Through his airline connections, Mr. Jan is arranging special low rates for European senior citizens to go to Miami to take part, staying with members of senior citizen clubs there.

The address of WASCU is: AMTA, Box 22, Geneva-Rive 3.

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SEPTEMBER
September 3-7
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AUTUMN CHI-BI 76 - International Salon of Bijouterie, Fancy Goods & Sales Promotion Articles
AUTUMN MACEF 76 - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Glass & Chinaware, Silverware, Gift Articles, Hardware & Tools
September 9-13
8th MICAM - 40th International Exhibition of Footwear, Leather & Accessories
September 18-23
6th International Furniture Salon
16th Italian Furniture Salon
1st EUROLUCE - International Lighting Salon
SMAU 76 - International Exhibition of Office Furniture, Machines & Appliances

OCTOBER
October 2-4
INTERSAN - International Orthopaedics Exhibition - Medical Techniques - Surgical Instruments & Equipment - Equipment for Hospitals - Physioelectromedical Appliances - Corsetry - Hygiene Articles for Infants
October 2-9
10th BI-MU - Biennial Machine Tools Exhibition
October 3-5
MIAS 76 - International Market for Summer Sporting & Camping Equipment
October 5-9
SICURINT 76 - 8th International Exhibition-Conference: Appliances & Equipment for Safety & Health in Industry
4th Exhibition of Equipment & Appliances for Civil Protection & Fire Services
October 12-16
MAC 76 - 16th International Exhibition of Equipment & Appliances for the Chemical Industries & for Laboratory Research, Analysis & Tests
October 14-24
ITALIA 76 - World Philately Exhibition
October 17-31
34th MIFED - International Film, TVfilm and Documentary Market
October 24 - November 1
EXPO CT 76 - 11th International Exhibition of Trade & Tourist Facilities & Equipment
E.B.E. - 6th European Drinks Exhibition
6th SIPRAL - Food Products Exhibition
2nd EXPO-ARREDO - Model Schemes of Furnishings and Equipment for Touristic and Group Amenities
6th MIPAN - International Exhibition of Machinery, Plant & Accessories for Making Bread & Confectionery
October 26-30
ANTI-POLLUTION 76 - 4th International Exhibition-Conference on Techniques, Plant & Installations for Water & Air Purification, Soil Decontamination & Refuse Disposal

NOVEMBER
November 19-22
SELE-PEL - Selected Exhibition of Handbags & Leather Cases
November 23-27
14th BIAS - Biennial International Exhibition-Conference: Automation & Instrumentation
November 25-29
PULISAN-HYGIENE 76 - Exhibition-Conference: Materials, Equipment & Techniques for Cleanliness, Servicing & Hygiene in Industry
PAVRIV 76 - Exhibition-Conference: Domestic and Industrial Flooring, Linings & Wall Coverings
November 30 - December 3
27th EUROTRICOT - European Hosiery & Knitwear Salon

JANUARY
January 14-18
30th MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon)
January 28 - February 2
CART 77 - International Salon for Stationery Paper, Paper & Cardboard Products, Educational Supplies
CHIBICAR 77 - International Exhibition of Gift Articles, Fancy Goods, Bijouterie and Smokers' Requisites
January 28 - February 3
15th International Toy Show

FEBRUARY
February 5-11
INTEL 77 - 3rd International Electrical Technology Exhibition
3rd European Radio, TV & Electro-acoustics Exhibition
February 12-16
SPRING MACEF 77 - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Porcelain, Chinaware & Glass, Silverware, Gift Articles & Quality Goods for the Home

MARCH
March 1-7
18th International Exhibition-Conference: Heating, Air-conditioning, Refrigeration & Sanitary Installations - Ceramic-glazed Tiles Salon
March 3-7
EXPOMOTOR 77 - Exhibition of Spares & Accessories, Tooling & Mechanical Equipment for Servicing Cars, Motor Cycles, Agricultural Machinery, Motor Boats & Go-karts
March 13-16
WINTER MIAS 77 - International Market for Sporting and Camping Equipment
March 16-21
EUROZOO - Exhibition of Domestic Animals, Pets & Accessory Products
March 18-21
LAVASTIR - 4th Exhibition of Machines, Installations & Equipment for Laundering, Dry Cleaning, Ironing and Dyeing
March 19-27
SICOF 77 - 7th International Exhibition of Cine-Photo-Optics & Audiovisual Equipment
March 23-27
13th COMIS/PEL - International Fur Dealers' Salon

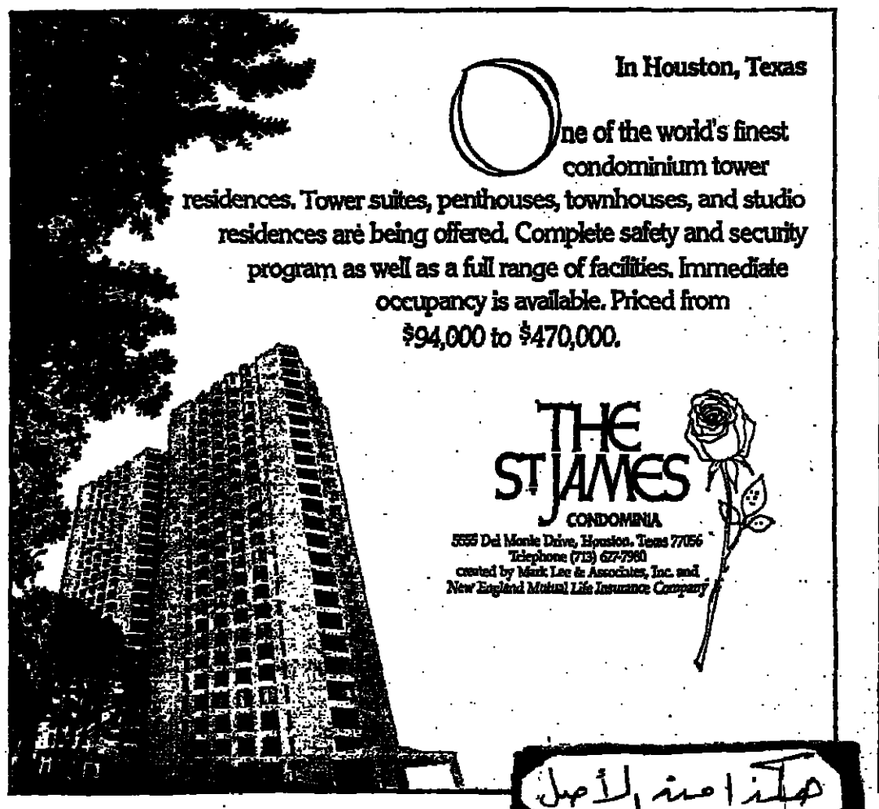
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Trade Surplus Increases

pan's Payments Gap idens Sharply in July

FO, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).— had an overall balance ents surplus of $720 mil- July, up from June's llion surplus and the year $57-million surplus, the Ministry said today in inary accounting.

country's trade surplus in- last month, and a June in its long-term capital eversed to surplus.

ally adjusted, the overall of payments surplus last was $450 million up from llion in June.

ministry's preliminary fig- howed the trade surplus rose to $1 billion from $975-million surplus and 975's $500-million surplus exports totaled $5.78 bil- p from $5.618 billion in nd $4.716 billion in the ar-earlier month.

rts last month totaled llion, up from $4.643 bil- June and $4.216 billion in st year.

Seasonally adjusted Japan's trade surplus in July totaled $730 million down from June's seasonally adjusted $1.114-billion surplus.

Seasonally adjusted exports totaled $5.2 billion, down from $5.486 billion in June July's seasonally adjusted imports totaled $4.57 billion, up from $4.372 billion in June.

The ministry's figures showed that Japan's invisibles and transfer payments accounts had a combined deficit of $820 million last month. In June, the invisibles account had a $453-million deficit. In July 1975, it registered a $485-million shortfall. The transfer payments account had a June deficit of $108 million and, in July 1975, showed a $13 million shortfall.

Japan's long-term capital flows were in surplus by $140 million in July, having been in deficit by $101 million in June and in surplus by $153 million in July last year.

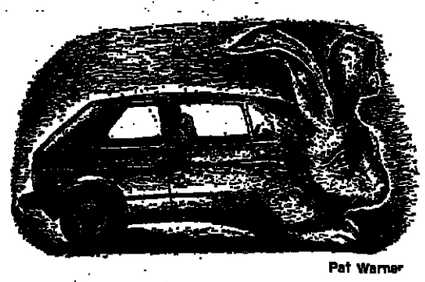
A Rabbit With a Tarnished Image

By Robert Irwin

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—Volkswagen has a problem—and knows it. Even building its little Rabbit car in Pennsylvania will not solve it, no matter how big a tax break the state gives the West German automaker. The problem is that Americans are underwhelmed by the Rabbit the successor to the venerable Beetle.

"Just building an American plant alone is not going to do it," admits Stuart Perkins, the British-born president of Volkswagen of America, the U.S. arm of the Wolfsburg-based company. "It will give us price stability but our principal job is to better explain the kind of car we are selling now."

Buyers and auto critics have loved the little car's roominess, handling, high speed and fast acceleration—loved it, that is, when it ran, which apparently was not often enough. The Rabbit has been bad-mouthed across the country. Consumer Reports magazine rates it the leading small car but says, "Rabbit owners have reported considerable troubles with their car."



Pat Warner

Road and Track magazine, which praised the Rabbit before thorough testing—and still praises it—reported in a May article entitled "36,000 Miles—Woe at Wolfsburg" that between 36,000 and 38,000 miles "everything seemed to come apart at the seams," and in the September issue, after 48,000 miles, concluded "an excellent concept but lacking in reliability."

The catalogue of testers' problems run from starting and stalling to faulty tailpipe mounts, headlight failures, carburetor trouble, poor quality ("We have a drawer full of little parts that have broken or fallen off," wrote Car and Driver magazine after a long test) and mushy shifting ("Hunting for a gear is like stirring minestrone with a stalk of spaghetti," said the magazine). Volkswagen says the troubles were on early models and have been corrected at a cost of $10 million.

VW men at first blamed the sales slump on a scarcity of Rabbits, and when they were crowding out of the hutch they blamed revolt against small cars. But VW's biggest competitors are not slumping today—Toyota and Datsun now outsell the VW here and even the little Honda is creeping uncomfortably close to VW's tail. The three Japanese companies are reporting their small-car sales here ahead of last year. More recently, VW blames the price of their Rabbit for their problems.

Whatever went wrong, it has been devastating. VW sales in America collapsed from 570,000 cars in 1970 to 270,000 last year—the Rabbit went on sale in January, 1975—and are dropping another 25 per cent to about 200,000 this year. For the last three months the Rabbit's share of those sales has run about 50 per cent, or 8,000 a month (the remainder are Beetles and higher-priced Dashers and Scirocco models).

While about 2,000 Beetles are sold a month, it is the Rabbit that Volkswagen counts on and the Rabbit is the car destined for American production.

There is general agreement that the Rabbit has price problems. Even small American cars are priced below the VW. "I have to think their cars are overpriced now," says Robert Link, sales manager for Nissan Motor Corp., which sells the Datsun cars. VW advertises that it the best car in the world for under $3,500 (the suggested retail price for the lowest price model is $3,499), but it is doubtful that anyone in America drove one out a dealer's door at that price this month. At Bristol Motors Inc., a VW dealer in Manhattan, for example, a two-door Rabbit with automatic transmission ($250) and some trim lists for $4,352.55 without the 8-per-cent sales tax.

Mr. Perkins says that the sales skid has already been stopped, but he will make no prediction about next year except that "we are going to improve our present position." VW also has a secret weapon to use in the small car battle: A Rabbit with a diesel engin, burning oil instead of gasoline and rated at 59 miles per gallon in highway driving. The diesel version will go on sale early next year and also be assembled in Pennsylvania.

(Robert Irwin is automotive editor of the Detroit News.)

Supplies Double in Half Year

U.S. Dependence on Arab Oil Rises

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—The United States doubled its dependence on direct supplies of Arab-produced crude oil during the first half of 1976, according to a recent survey by The Petroleum Intelligence Weekly, an authoritative trade publication.

Crude-oil shipments from Arab nations in the first half of this year supplied the United States with 12.4 per cent of its total oil demand, compared with only 6.6 per cent a year earlier, according to the report. Indirect shipments from the Arab nations through Caribbean refineries and then to the United States in the form of petroleum products further increased American dependence on Arab sources, according to energy analysts.

The situation leaves the United States more vulnerable to an Arab oil embargo than at any time in its history, as a number of administration officials have recently warned. In late July, Secretary of Commerce Elliot Richardson said, "If another embargo were imposed the results would be literally catastrophic."

No Threat

Students of oil and politics are quick to note that the Arab oil producers have not threatened an embargo. On the other hand, Frank Zarb, the Federal Energy Administrator, in an interview in the Mideast Report, a newsletter, noted that the Arab producers had not said "We will not resume a political embargo." "Absent of that, I have to assume that it is possible," he added.

According to The Petroleum Intelligence Report, crude oil imports rose to 4.74 million barrels a day in the first half of 1976 from 3.71 million barrels a day in the first half of 1975.

The entire increase of a million barrels a day in crude oil imports was met by Arab oil, which rose to 2.1 million barrels a day, or 44 per cent, of the 4.7 million barrels a day of total imports. In 1975, Arab producers accounted for only 29 per cent of crude-oil supplies.

The first half of 1976 also saw Saudi Arabia pass Venezuela as the chief supplier of crude oil and products to the United States, a position the South American country has held since before World War II.

In the first half of this year the Saudis supplied the United States with 1.09 million barrels a day of crude oil, compared with 578,000 barrels a day during the first half of last year. The Saudis also supplied some oil indirectly through the Caribbean.

Venezuelan crude supplies to the United States, on the other hand, dropped to 155,000 barrels a day from 389,000 a year earlier. Venezuelan crude was also the base for some additional 300,000 barrels of products shipped through Caribbean refineries to the United States.

Canada, the other traditional Western Hemisphere supplier of oil to American markets, also cut its shipments, with exports dropping to 404,000 barrels of crude a day from 554,000 barrels a day last year

Oil Field Cost Rises

OSLO, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—Estimates of the cost of developing Norway's Statfjord North Sea oil field have been raised by 50 per cent to 30 billion crowns, the Ministry of Industries said in a statement.

NYSE Prices Show Gains As Ford Seen Getting Vote

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (IHT).—Prices moved moderately higher in quiet trading on the New York Stock Exchange today.

Analysts said reports by the three U.S. television networks that President Ford had the votes he needs for the Republican presidential nomination triggered some buying in the early afternoon. Up until that point prices had been mixed.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 6.57 points to 999.34. It was up 5.07 at 3 o'clock.

About 760 issues showed gains, compared with about 630 showing losses.

Volume totaled 18.5 million shares compared with 16.21 million yesterday.

Digital Equipment rose 3 7/8 to 173 7/8. The company declared a 3-for-1 split late yesterday after reporting higher fourth quarter earnings.

Procter & Gamble picked up 1 3/8 to 98. The company reported higher fourth quarter net.

Michigan Seamless Tube fell 1 1/2 to 19. The company reported lower third quarter earnings and predicted that net for the year would be down as well.

Dilion Cos. rose 2 1/8 to 33 3/8. The company raised its cash dividend, declared a stock dividend and reported higher fourth quarter earnings.

Utah International gained 2 3/8 to 57 1/4, Data General 1 1/8 to 49 7/8, Eastman Kodak 1 1/8 to 98 3/4, Du Pont 2 to 139 3/4, Arthur G. McKee 1 to 20, Hewlett-Packard 1 1/8 to 105 5/8, Parker Drilling 1 3/8 to 32, Vetco Offshore 1 1/8 to 18 1/2, Getty Oil 1 1/4 to 182 and Pepsico 1 to 84 1/4.

ARA Services advanced 1 to 55, Philip Morris 1 1/2 to 56, Union Carbide 1 1/2 to 66 5/8, Marathon Oil 1 3/8 to 58 1/4, Capital Cities 1 to 53 1/2 and Schlumberger 1 1/8 to 96 1/8.

American Stock Exchange prices were slightly lower in light trading. The Amex index slipped 0.15 to 103.74.

Active liquidation and, later, a lack of buyers, combined to produce limit declines in four of the major farm commodity futures on the Chicago Board of Trade.

Soybeans were down 20 cents a bushel, soybean meal declined $10 a ton, soybean oil was off 100 points, or 1 cent a pound, and oats 6 cents a bushel. All were down by the limit. Wheat futures were down 9 1/2 cents and corn 5 1/4.

U.S. Probes Steel Prices

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—In response to the 4.5-per-cent price increase on flat rolled steels announced by several steelmakers, the government's Council on Wage and Price Stability said today it has been ordered by the White House to step up the steel section of its investigation into a number of metals price increases.

The council has been working since April on a broader study of metals increases and initially said that its reaction to the most recent steel boosts would be contained in that study.

But the council said today that, under instructions from the White House, it has accelerated the steel section of the study.

It did not say exactly when its report would be released.

. Loan to Britain Shown Data on Money Reserves

SHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP- Britain's borrowings from ited States and the Inter- l Monetary Fund figured ently in the $1.58-billion e in net U.S. official re- assets in the second quarter 6.

ico's borrowings of $360 million from the Federal Reserve System against a short-term currency swap arrangment was another factor.

While U.S. officials refused to say how much the Treasury or the Federal Reserve advanced to Britain in June against a $5.3-billion short-term emergency loan arrangement worked out by the United States and other countries in June, the Commerce Department confirmed that this was one factor in the second quarter increase in net U.S. official reserve assets.

Another factor was the use by the IMF of dollars for about half of the $800-million loan to Britain in early May against a standby credit announced by the IMF in early 1976.

The Commerce Department said the U.S. reserve position in the IMF increased by $796 million in the second quarter of the year, "largely the result of British drawings of dollars from the fund."

The publication of the Commerce Department figures presumably will promote speculation that Britain may have borrowed about $400 million from the United States in June against the $5.3-billion multilateral credit arrangement.

Mark, Yen se Sharply ainst Dollar

ORK

DON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).— eutsche mark and yen rose y against the dollar today arket that seemed convinc- at neither the Bundesbank he Bank of Japan would try longer to keep their cur- s at artificially low levels. ollar fell to 2.5070 deutsche from 2.5285 late yesterday ast was the second largest ay decline of the year. The fell against the yen to the lowest level since , 1975, and down from yesterday.

h Germany and Japan have running very large trade ses with other nations. dealers said that it seemed that an understanding has reached among industrial s to let exchange rates greater part in evening out imbalances. This was the of a statement made earthe week by U.S. Under ary of the Treasury Edwin who was visiting Japan.

the deutsche mark very the European joint float rency snake was again unressure. The Belgian franc its bottom support point the deutsche mark most day.

pite an exorbitant rise in term guilder interest rates, utch currency ended near ttom support point.

French franc firmed the dollar after French is disclosed that Finance r Jean-Pierre Fourcade aken off his vacation and ed early to Paris to work easures to "defend" the

A late dollar rate was francs, down from 5.01 Banks in France were yesterday.

ealer said the Bank of Engive sterling "a big push" n the day to prevent the from falling with the Sterling finished at about up from $1.7875 yesterut its trade-weighted deion against 10 currencies ed unchanged at 39.1 per elow 1971 parities.

Swiss franc tended to in line with the deutsche The dollar ended at 2.47 Francs, down from 2.4878.

EC Reported ing Index for Price Rises

ACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 17 J).—The Organization of um Exporting Countries dying an "index guide" to e for automatic oil price ment in the future, uela's Mines and Hydro- s Minister, Valentin Her- , said today.

minister's remarks were ed in an interview regarding 's plans for oil prices and ction, published in the Ca- newspaper El Universal.

significant adjustment in ices next year is inevitable," ewspaper quoted Mr. Her- as saying.

ough the minister did not full details, he said that ments would be in line price increases for any of manufactured products ted by OPEC members.

Errors 'Unprecedented in Magnitude'

Study Shows Economic Forecasts Wrong

BOSTON, Aug. 17 (UPI).—A study by the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston says errors in economic forecasting "unprecedented in magnitude" were made by the most respected U.S. forecasters during the 1970s.

For the study, Stephen McNees, an assistant vice-president and economist for the bank, analyzed statements from 1970 to 1975 by five of the most widely known and influential economic forecasters in the country.

The forecasts were prepared by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Commerce Department, Chase Econometric Associates Inc., Data Resources Inc., Wharton Econometric Forecasting Associates Inc. and the median forecast from the economic research survey by the American Statistical Association and the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The analysis concentrates on eight episodes during the period in which the pace of economic activity changed considerably or in which the outlook was particularly controversial because of some outside shock, such as the 1973-1974 Arab oil embargo.

Forecasters expected the 1970 recession to be very mild, and they were generally correct, Mr. McNees said. However, they "substantially underestimated" the rise in unemployment by about 1.4 per cent and the rise in the cost of living by from 1 to 2 per cent.

The unanticipated Arab oil embargo announced Oct. 17, 1973, had disastrous effects on the 1973-1974 forecasts. Estimates of real growth were overestimated by as much as 5.5 per cent, while the inflation rate was underestimated by 6.1 per cent.

"These misses . . . were unprecedented in magnitude. These forecasts provided a very poor indication of where the economy was headed," Mr. McNees said.

In the chaos that followed the lifting of the embargo, the forecasters overestimated the unemployment rate, producing errors three times higher than the average, and predicted an economic recovery. But demand collapsed and the gross national product declined by 4 per cent.

With their timing thrown off by the embargo, the forecasters were unable to capture the rise in the unemployment rate in the 1974 recession, the slow-down in the GNP growth rate or the rapid acceleration of inflation rate, Mr. McNess said.

"These forecasts failed miserably in warning of the severity of the impending recession," he said. "Because of the failure to account for a combination of adverse economic forces, these forecasts contributed to the mistaken impression . . . that inflation was the only major policy problem and that an upturn was imminent."

Argentine Stock Exchange Booms After Military's Coup

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 17 (NYT).—A phenomenal boom on the stock exchange here since the Argentine military took power in March has raised the average price of shares traded from the equivalent of 3 cents before the coup to nearly 50 cents, and volume has expanded.

One American, who invested $10,000 in January and February at the bottom of the market, has made $300,000.

Investors are not only making speculative gains, but also benefiting from a favorable tax climate. There is no capital gains tax in Argentina and only a 5-per-cent tax on stock transfers. A broker's commission of 1 to 1 1/2 per cent is also collected.

The scene at the exchange looks more like a race track on Derby day than a securities market. It is jammed during trading hours from 1 to 3 p.m. by excited crowds equipped with binoculars to see the quotations posted on elevated blackboards over the trading floor.

Cheers go up from the "punters" as the clerks chalk entries for some "hot" stock on the blackboards. Day-to-day rises of 20 to 40 per cent are frequent.

The boom began on the first day of trading, April 5, after the military overthrew the government of President Isabel Martinez de Peron on March 24. At that time, inflation was so out of control that prices were rising more than 30 per cent a month.

Speculative funds then were flowing into the exchange houses, where the dollar was being sold at the black market rate of 300 pesos. The official value now is 250 pesos. Another attractive investment was one-year federal bonds adjustable in value to the consumer price index.

The stock exchange had been flat for months. Share values were so depressed by the chaotic policies of the Peronist regime that they bore no relationship to either the real assets or the earning capacity of Argentina's major industries, banks and commercial enterprises. Analysts say the boom represents a fundamental correction of prices.

The market was operating until three weeks ago with a daily volume of $5 million. Last week it had expanded to $15 million.

Foreign bankers and private investors believe that further growth of the stock market here depends on certain institutional changes. These would include an effective securities and exchange commission, with power to regulate the stocks offered on the market, and impose rules on brokers and corporate insiders to avoid manipulation of stock prices.

Above all, however, analysts see the future of the stock market in terms of effective reduction of inflation. The monthly rise slowed to 5 per cent in June and July.

Earnings Soar At Philips' in Quarter and Half

EINDHOVEN, the Netherlands Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—Net profit at NV Philips' soared in the second quarter and first half, the company reported today.

Earnings in the quarter rose to 128 million guilders ($47.4 million) from 26 million guilders a year earlier, while profit in the half year totaled 232 million guilders, up from 86 million in the year earlier period.

Sales rose to 7.2 billion guilders from 6.2 billion and from 14.1 billion guilders from 12 billion, respectively.

R.C. Spinosa Cattela, member of the board, noted that the first six months of 1974 yielded a 470-million guilders net.

Mr. Spinosa Cattela stressed that Philips' profit-margins are still affected by strongly rising costs. Another problem is import restrictions in several countries.

U.S. Housing Starts Decline During Month

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—Housing starts in July were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,387,000 units, down 9 per cent from the revised June rate of 1,527,000 units but 15 per cent above the year-earlier pace of 1,207,000, the Commerce Department said today.

Building permits for future housing construction were issued in July at the highest annual rate since April, 1974, the department said. The rate of permits rose to 1,219,000 units from the June rate of 1,150,000 units and a year-earlier rate of 1,016,000.

U.K. Car Firm Being Auctioned

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—Auctioneers began selling the assets of Jensen Motors Ltd. today, 11 months after the luxury auto car company was placed into receivership to cover unpaid loans made by Bank of America.

The auction, which is to last three days will include sale of an £11,750 Jensen Interceptor prototype, which the company was never able to bring into production.

French Jobless Rate

PARIS, Aug. 17 (Reuters).—French unemployment fell to 950,000 seasonally adjusted in July from 966,700 in June and compared with 884,900 in July last year, the Labor Ministry said today. Unadjusted unemployment fell to 808,500 in July from 813,000 in June and compared with 765,600 in July year.

Beryl Oil Field Flows

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP-DJ).—Mobil North Sea Ltd. announced today that oil production has begun at the Beryl field in the British sector of the North Sea, 95 miles southeast of the Shetland Islands. Beryl is the fifth British North Sea oil field to begin pumping oil.

CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION

and its subsidiary

CANADA PERMANENT TRUST COMPANY

Report for the six months ended 30 June 1976

Net earnings for the six months ended 30 June 1976 increased by 20% to $7,369,000 ($1.04 per share) from $6,132,000 ($0.86 per share) for the equivalent period in 1975.

These improved earnings are attributable to a significant increase in net income derived from mortgages and other loans and to higher levels of commissions earned in the real estate area. Since 1 July 1975, total assets have risen by almost $570 million (24%), including an increase of approximately $370 million in outstanding mortgages.

On the basis of the current rate structure for the Group's loans, prospects for the remainder of 1976 appear favourable.

	Unaudited Six months ended 30 June 1976	1975	Increase
CONSOLIDATED OPERATIONS			
	$000's	$000's	%
Revenues	151,890	117,649	29
Net operating income before income taxes	10,364	8,629	20
Net operating income	7,427	6,048	23
Net earnings	7,369	6,132	20
Net earnings per share	$1.04	$0.86	21

	As at 30 June 1976	1975	
CONSOLIDATED ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
	$000's	$000's	
Assets			
Mortgages	2,311,449	1,938,961	19
Securities	314,886	310,429	1
All other assets	362,030	169,838	113
Total assets	2,988,365	2,419,228	24
Liabilities and equity	$000's	$000's	
Deposits and customer borrowings	2,799,477	2,262,735	24
Other liabilities	70,490	46,705	51
Shareholders' equity	118,398	109,788	8
Total liabilities and equity	2,988,365	2,419,228	24

the Permanent

Established in 1855

Savings, Mortgages, Loans, Real Estate, Corporate and Trust Services. Network of branches across Canada with regional offices in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Copies of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation's Interim Report for the six months ended 30 June 1976 and of the 1975 Annual Report may be obtained from Canada Permanent's London office, 65 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9DB or from its London associate banking company, Canada Permanent AFI Limited, 1/2 Finsbury Square, London EC2A 1AL.

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 17

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36¾	32⅞	ACF Ind1.80	9	129	35½	35½	35½	
40	1⅞	AJ Industrls	5	16	2¾	2¾	2¾	
24⅝	18⅝	AMF Inc 1.24	11	196	19⅞	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
17⅞	12⅝	APLCorp 1	5	25	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
60⅝	47⅝	ARASv 1.06	160	13	54⅝	54¼	54⅝+	⅞
33	16	ASALtd .80		209	17	16½	16½—	½
11⅜	7¼	ATOInc .28	5	105	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
50¼	37⅝	AbbtLab .88	17	488	50¼	49¾	49⅞+	⅛
10¼	8½	AcmeClv .50	13	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
4½	2⅝	AdmDg .04	6	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
12⅝	9⅝	AdmEx .91e	8	27	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
5⅝	4	Adms Millis	9	21	4¾	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
13½	7⅜	Addressog	9	76	9½	9⅜	9½	
11⅝	7¼	AdvInv .18e		69	11½	11½	11½+	¼
33⅛	22½	AetnaLf 1.08	11	1051	33⅛	32⅝	33	
48½	36¼	AetnaL pf 2		2	49½	49½	49½+	1
9¼	4⅝	Aguirre Co	3	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
14⅝	9⅝	Ahmans .22	60	96	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
6⅞	2⅞	Aileen Inc	20	69	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
39¾	36¼	AirProd .20	17	73	37¾	36⅝	37 —	⅛
13½	110	Airbn F .50	120	27	13¼	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
34⅝	17¼	Aircoinc 1.15	8	37	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
25⅝	17	Akzona 1.20	10	15	18¾	18⅝	18⅝+	¼
15⅞	13⅛	AlaGas 1.28	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
111	104½	AlaPw pf 11		z230	108½	108	108½	
91½	77¼	AlaP pf 9.28		z10	86	86	86 +	1
17½	11⅛	Alaskin .30e	5	16	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
21¼	140	Albanyin .72	11	6	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5⅝	AlbertoC .36	15	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
23⅞	17⅝	Albertsn .72	90	13	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
30⅝	19⅝	AlcanAlu .40	89	808	28⅝	28¼	28⅝—	⅛
18½	14½	AlcoFtd .72	60	7	17¼	17⅞	17¼	
28	21⅜	AlconLb .28	20	18	24⅝	24¼	24⅛+	⅛
9¼	2¼	Alexdrs .36e	4	27	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝—	⅛
11⅞	7½	AllegCp .15e	33	18	11½	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
43¼	26½	AllgLud 1.80	6	7	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	
45½	33¼	AllgLud pf 3		4	41½	40⅞	41½+	¼
20	16⅝	AllgPw 1.60	7	102	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
20	9¼	AllenGrp .60	7	100	15½	14¾	14⅞—	⅝
44⅞	33½	AlldCh 1.80	9	172	40¼	39⅞	40⅛+	¼
13⅝	9⅞	AlldMnt .64	1	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
15⅛	10⅝	AlldProd .60		72	12½	12	12 —	⅜
59¼	43½	AlldStr 1.80	6	66	45⅝	44⅝	45¼+	½
60	2¼	Alld Supmkt		39	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
36¾	11⅞	AllisChal .60	7	231	26¼	26⅛	26⅜+	¼
9¾	6¾	AllrtAut .60	5	1	9	9	9	
11	6½	A'phaP Ind	13	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
58½	38½	Alcoa 1.40	28	606	58½	57⅝	57⅞+	⅛
41½	33⅝	AmalSug 3a	3	2	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
60¼	47	Amax 1.75	14	48	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝—	⅜
58⅝	52⅞	Amax pfB 3		27	55½	55¼	55½	
22⅝	11¼	AMBAC .80	8	75	21¼	21½	21⅝+	⅛
21¼	16¼	Amerce 1.20	7	25	20⅜	20	20⅛+	½
37⅛	29½	Amrc pf 2.60	0	1035	35		35 +	¼
24¼	16⅝	AHess .30b	6	398	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
59⅞	45⅞	AHes pf 3.50		55	54	53½	53¾	
21¼	13¾	AAirFilt .48	90	14	16⅛	16¼	16⅝	
16⅞	8⅝	Am Airlin	19	1662	15½	14	14½—	½
9⅝	6⅞	Amcord .36	7	45	9¼	9⅛	9¼+	⅛
15⅝	11⅝	AmBaker 1	4	9	13⅝	13¼	13⅝	
43½	38½	ABrnds 2.80	8	76	41½	40¾	40⅞+	⅛
25	21	ABrnd pf1.70		2	24¾	24⅝	24⅝+	¼
39⅛	19⅞	AmBdcst .80	25	121	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞+	¼
12¼	9⅛	AmBldM .40	7	2	10⅛	10	10	
36½	30⅝	AmCan 2.20	8	48	35⅝	35⅛	35¼	
3	1⅛	AmCen Mtg		6	1½	1½	1½	
16⅞	12½	Am Credit.26e		153	15⅛	14¾	15⅛+	¼
28⅞	23½	ACyan 1.50	9	199	27¼	27	27¼+	¼
10⅝	7⅞	Am Distill		114	11	10½	10⅞+	⅜
28½	19¾	ADistTel .84	11	188	24½	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
7½	4¼	AmDualVt		2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
14	12½	ADul pf .84a		9	14	14	14	
23¼	20¼	AmElPw 2	9	466	22⅝	22½	22⅝+	⅛
15	10	AFamily .28	6	29	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
14	7⅞	AmFinSy pf		z300	8⅛	8	8	
6⅝	2¼	AmFin Sys		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24¾	22⅝	AGIBd 1.96e		34	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛+	⅛
17⅞	15	AGenCv 1.32		16	17¼	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
17¾	12⅛	AGnIns .68		58	16½	16¼	16⅜—	⅛
26¼	21¾	A Ginpf 1.80		26	25¼	25	25¼	
17¾	13⅝	AGIns pf .90		12	17½	17¼	17¼—	¼
13¼	10	AmHoist .20	4	31	16¼	16	16 —	¼
37⅝	31⅛	AmHome 1	27	509	34¾	34¼	34⅝+	⅛
37⅝	29½	AmHosp .40	21	110	34⅝	34¼	34⅜—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Am Invest		50	3½	3⅜	3½—	⅛
10½	5⅞	A Medicl .12	8	239	10⅛	9¾	10⅛+	¼
8⅞	5½	A Medicorp.10	5	175	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	
7¾	4½	Am Motors	7	245	4⅞	4¾	4¾—	⅛
37½	32¾	ANatR 2.64	7	117	37⅛	36⅞	37 +	⅛
12½	8⅞	AmSeat .40	6	14	10	10	10	
14	8⅛	AShip 1.071	5	34	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	¼
28¼	16⅝	AmStand 1.30	7	x1099	27⅞	27¼	27⅝	
77½	54½	A Stdpf 4.75		468	78½	78	78¼+	⅝
8¼	5¼	AmFleril .30	13	39	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
33	25½	AmStrs 1.90	5	14	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	
60⅜	52⅞	AmT&T 3.80	11	1338	60⅝	600	60¼	
63¼	55	AmT&Tpf 4		71	63⅛	63⅛	63¼	
48¼	45	ATT pfB3.74		6	47½	47¼	47½+	⅛
10⅞	8¼	AWatWk .70	5	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
16	15½	AW&Lpf 1.43		z210	16½	16½	16½	
14¾	12½	AW 5pf 1.25		z50	13¼	13¼	13¼+	⅛
19¼	15	Ameron 1	6	14	15½	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
10¼	5½	AmesD .12e	4	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
24¾	19¼	Ametek 1.20	9	27	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞+	¼
19⅞	14⅞	Amfacinc 1	6	13	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
35⅝	26	AMPInc .41	37	176	34	33⅝	33⅞+	¼
12	8½	Ampco .40a	7	9	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅞	Ampex Corp	14	554	9⅝	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1½	Amrep Corp		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
51⅞	35½	Amstar 2.70	6	17	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞—	⅛
9	7⅜	Amstr pf .68		1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
45¼	34	Amsted 2	7	172	46⅛	46¼	46¼—	¼
8	4⅛	Amtel .32	6	10	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
29½	17½	Anacond .60		59	28½	28⅛	28½—	
32	22½	AnchrH 1.30	7	100	32¼	31⅜	32¼+	⅜
45¾	35½	AndCly 1.60	8	5	42¼	42¼	42¼+	
8¼	6	Angelica .16	80	44	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
10½	6¼	Anixter .20	6	39	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	8½	AnsulCo m.53t		5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	
19	10¼	Apache 0.50	7	36	16⅛	18	16⅛+	⅛
29½	23½	Apco Oil	175	25	28	27⅞	28 +	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Apeco Corp		54	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
84½	74½	ApPw pf8.12		z400	82¼	82¼	82¼	
77	68	ApPw pf7.40		z240	75	75	75	
4⅛	2½	Appld Mag	12	6	3½	3½	3½	
14⅝	9⅛	ArcataN .32	7	18	12¼	12¼	12¼	
28	22½	ArcatN pf 2		1	26	26	26	
31⅛	20½	ArchDan .20	10	229	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
	3¼	Arctic Entr	11	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
3½	1⅝	Arlstar		16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
17	15	ArlzPSv 1.36	7	92	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	
11½	103¾	ArlPpf 10.70		z10	109	109	109	
27½	21½	ArkLGs 1.70	8	83	27¼	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Arlen RltyD		13	2½	2⅜	2½+	⅛
35½	26	Armco 1.80	9	92	33½	33⅛	33½	
32	27	Arm pf 2.10		32	31⅝	31¼	31⅝+	¼
	44	Armr pf 4.75		z50	50½	50½	50½	
32	23⅞	ArmstCk 1	12	166	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
20⅝	15	ArmRu .80	6	25	20⅜	20½	20½+	⅛
	12⅝	AroCorp 1	7	1	16	16	16	
	9⅝	Arvin .26e	6	102	15½	15¼	15½+	⅛
27	25¼	Arvinin pf 2	0	27	27	27	27	
	13⅛	Asarco .80	26	161	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝—	⅛
29	19⅝	AshlOil 1.70	6	45	27⅛	26½	26½—	⅞
	27½	AsdDrG 1.50	10	110	32	31⅝	32 +	⅛
14	8⅝	Athlone .60	5	11	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
4	1⅛	Atico Mtg	0	80	2¼	2	2	
	17⅛	AllCyEl 1.54	8	70	19	18⅞	19	
	81	AtlRich 3.20	12	180	100⅝	99⅞	100⅝+	
51½		AtlRch wt		50	50⅝	50½	50½—	½
	15	AtlRch pf 3		1	170	170	170	
	44½	AtlRc pf 3.75		z160	48	47½	47½	
	54½	AtlRc pf 2.80	6	17	63	62⅞	63 —	
71	3¼	Atlas Corp	5	185	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35	32⅝	Auto Data	29	52	33¼	32⅞	33⅛+	¼
7	4⅞	Autmind .24	5	67	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
	4⅞	Avco Corp	2	87	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
	9	AvcoCp wt		53	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜+	
41½	18⅞	AvcoCp pf		4	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝—	⅛
29⅝	23⅝	AveryInt .36	30	12	24½	24	24½+	¼
13⅛	7½	Avl Inc	6	165	11⅝	11¼	11½+	⅛
20⅞	10⅛	Avnetinc .60	8	239	20	19½	19⅝	
48¼	37¼	AvonPd 1.80	180	492	47	46½	46⅞+	⅜

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1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
35¾	18⅝	BabckWil 1	8	162	36¼	35⅝	36¼+	¾
14⅝	4¾	Bache .40e	4	18	9	8⅞	8⅞	
12¼	8⅜	Bakerin .24	8	89	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
54	40⅝	Bakr'ntl .42	15	63	51¼	50⅝	51¼+	⅝
13⅝	8½	BaldDH .68	7	4	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
25¼	18¼	BallCp .80	7	11	21½	21⅜	21½+	⅛
21⅜	11⅛	BallyMf .02e	16	24	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
25½	22⅛	BaltGE 2.08	9	120	25⅜	25¼	25⅜+	¼
16½	12⅞	BanCal 1.15e	275	10	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
32⅞	16⅝	Bandag .05e	13	25	19½	19¼	19⅛—	¼
11⅞	4⅛	Bangr Punt	4	23	9⅝	9⅝	9½+	⅛
14	9	BanF pf 1.25		30	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
20	12½	BangP pf 2		2	18	18	18	
3	28⅝	BkofNY 2.20	6	18	32¼	32½	32⅝+	¼
16⅞	11⅛	BkofVa .88	6	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
57⅛	53¼	BankAm 1.60	12	472	54⅝	54⅛	54⅝+	⅛
27¼	26⅜	BankA wi		56	27½	27⅛	27⅛+	⅜
38	28⅞	BankTr 3	8	59	36	35⅝	35⅞	
28⅛	25⅜	BnkT pt 2.50		11	27⅝	27¼	27¼	½
34½	25¼	BarbOil 1.60	560	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝+	⅛
13	11⅛	BardCR .24	14	165	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
35½	22	Barnes 1.68	8	4	35	35	35 +	⅛
16½	7⅞	Basicinc .80	7	24	15½	15¼	15⅜—	⅛
	22⅝	BatesMf .80	14	21	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜—	⅛
39¼	27¾	BauschL .80	9	136	30	29½	29½—	½
46⅝	33	BaxtTrv .21	27	302	43⅛	42¾	43⅛+	⅛
20⅝	17⅞	BaySIG 1.88	6	14	20½	20⅛	20⅛+	⅜
	17	Bearing .50	11	48	24⅝	24½	24½—	¼
27¼	21¼	BealFds .84	14	319	27¼	27	27 —	⅛
28⅝	22¼	Beckmn .28	178	57	25⅝	25¼	25⅝+	⅛
42⅞	34	BectDick .50	18	47	39⅝	39¼	39⅜+	⅛
23⅝	14	Beech .80	7	44	21⅝	21	21 —	⅝
17⅞	8⅛	Beker .28	64	74	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
20⅛	13⅝	BelcoP .60e	70c	38	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛+	⅛
24⅝	15⅜	Belden 1.32	9	8	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
11⅛	7	BeldinHe .36	7	8	9	9	9	
25⅛	150	BellHow .84		183	20½	20⅛	20⅜—	⅛
28	13⅝	BemisCo 1.20	8	21	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅜
45⅝	39½	Bendix 1.72	9	124	41⅝	41	41⅜+	⅜
25½	17⅜	BenflCp 1.45	6	529	25	24½	24⅝+	⅛
58⅝	46½	Benef pf 4.30		16	58	57	58 +	⅛
52½	45	Benef pf 4.50		z70	49½	49½	49½	
112¼	85	Benef pf 5.50		z68	110	110	110 +	2¼
2⅝	1½	Benguet B.07e	6	128	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Berkey Pho		154	4½	4¼	4¼+	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	Best Prod	12	96	17½	17	17 —	⅜
48		BethStl 2	9	258	40	39½	39⅞+	⅜
33½	32	BigThree .40	18	44	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
28⅛	19⅝	BlackDr .40	210	419	20	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
11½	3	BlairJhn .45	6	71	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅛
17¼	12½	BlissLau 1b	6	12	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
20⅝	14⅝	BlockHR 1	11	106	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅜
48½	55⅝	BlueBell 1.60	5	160	40⅛	38⅞	40 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Bluebird Inc	6	9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	
6⅞	2⅝	Bobbie Brks	48	40	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
39⅝	23½	BoiseCas .80	10	798	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	
	18¼	Bk Month	7	6	18⅛	17⅝	18⅛—	⅛
32		Borden 1.40	100	242	31⅞	31¼	31⅞+	⅜
30⅛	19⅞	BorWar 1.35	8	180	29⅝	29	29⅝+	⅜
4½	2⅝	Bormans	5	5	3½	3½	3½—	
24¾	22⅞	BosEd 2.44	118	40	24	23⅞	24	
91¼	81½	BosE pr 8.88		z380	88⅛	88⅛	88¼+	¼
12	10⅝	BosE pf 1.17		27	11½	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
14⅛	13⅝	BosE pf 1.46		13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
31¼	15⅛	BraunCF .50	70	34	28⅛	27½	27½—	½
32⅝	27⅛	Brig Str .92	18	171	29	28⅝	28⅞+	½
83⅞	66⅛	BrisM 1.80	17	117	79⅛	78⅞	78⅞	
58⅝	42⅝	BristM pf 2		3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
12½	10	BritPet .35a	16	219	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜	
36½	25¾	BrkwGl 1.20	7	80	33½	33⅜	33½+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	BklyUG 1.72	8	34	18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
8½	5⅛	BwnShrp .20		6	7½	7¼	7¼—	
13½	10⅞	BrownC .15e	50	10	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
26	18⅝	BrwnGp 1.30	8	9	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝+	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	BrwnFer .20	10	108	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
18⅛	110	Brnswk .44	11	488	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
25⅛	11	BrushW .80	10	17	25	24⅛	25	
30⅛	18	BucyEr .56	15	241	26⅝	26½	26⅝+	⅜
19⅜	9⅞	BuddCo .80	40	83	19⅝	19⅝	19½+	⅛
6⅛	5	BudCa pf .60		2	6	6	6	
8⅛	4⅝	Budgind .24t	5	7	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
26⅛	20½	BuffFo 1.20a	17	8	25⅝	25	25⅝+	⅜
11⅞	6	Bulova .05l		21	7⅝	7½	7½	
21⅛	19⅝	BunkHill 1.86		11	21	21	21	
16⅛	11¼	Bunkr pf1.50		5	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Bunk Ramo		17	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
34	23⅞	Burlind 1.40	8	398	27	26⅞	27	
48⅛	31⅞	BurlNo .90a	6	146	45⅝	44⅞	45⅛+	⅛
7⅞	6½	BurlNo pf.55		120	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
30¼	24⅝	Burndy .88	13	4	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
108½	83¼	Burrghs .68	22	1261	93½	91⅛	92¼+	1
30¼	83	buttesG Oil	6	18	21⅝	21½	21⅝—	⅛

C

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
61	46⅝	CBS 1.66	12	196	59¼	58⅞	59 —	⅛
2⅝	1⅜	CCI Corp		28	2⅛	2	2⅛	
2⅝	15-16	CIMtg Gp		31	1	15-16	15-16	
4¼	2⅝	CIRIT Inv		12	3½	3½	3½	
35⅝	28⅝	CITFin 2.20	8	155	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	¼
7	4½	CL Asst pf1.16k		3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
6	3⅞	CLCAm .24	5	28	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
16⅞	8	CMIInv Cp		74	15¼	14¾	14⅞—	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	CNA Finl	7	115	7⅛	6⅞	7 —	⅛
14	11	CNA pfA1.10		6	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
12¾	11	CNAI 1.08a		6	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
48⅞	40½	CPCInt 2.30	10	45	48⅝	48⅛	48⅛	
26½	14⅝	CTSCp .60	8	8	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
4½	2	CabCa For		2	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
29¼	18⅞	CaobtC 1.08	7	35	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2¼	Cadence Ind		540	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅜	Caesars Wrl	15	13	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
6⅞	3	Cal Finanl	7	240	6⅜	6¼	6¼—	⅛
17½	10⅞	Callahn .60r	18	13	140	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	CmpRL .60a	15	27	19⅛	19	19 —	½
35⅞	29⅝	CamSp 1.36	11	44	33⅝	32½	32½—	1¼
19½	13	CdnPac .86e	8	49	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
12⅛	7½	CanalR .64	6	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
55½	42⅛	CapCitis .20	13	128	52	51½	52 +	½
24⅝	7⅞	CapHold .40	11	115	21½	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
3	⅞	Capit Mtg		9	1½	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
35⅞	30⅝	Carbor .90	9	31	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞+	⅛
16½	10⅝	Carlis'e .88	8	24	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
61⅛	53⅛	CaroC&Oh 5		z1920	55½	55	55½—	1½
21⅞	17⅞	CaroPw 1.72	8	106	21⅞	20⅛	21⅞	
29⅝	26⅝	CarP pf 2.67		1	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	
34⅛	21½	CarTec 1.80	8	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝—	⅛
18⅝	11⅛	CarrCp .52	22	30	15½	15⅜	15½+	⅛
25¼	7⅝	CartHaw .90	9	185	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
42⅛	330	CartHw pf 2		9	350	35	35	
8⅝	6⅛	CartWall .40	92	16	7⅜	7¼	7⅜+	⅛
11	8⅝	CascNG .71	5	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17⅞	15⅛	CastlCk .80b	7	29	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
62¼	58¼	CaterpTr 1.50	12	796	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛—	⅜
19⅝	14	CecoCp 1.15	8	8	15½	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
58	43⅝	Celanse 2.80	8	177	50⅝	50¼	50½—	⅜
52	46⅝	Celn pfA4.50		2	500	49⅞	49⅞	
14	7⅝	Centex .12	14	141	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
18⅛	13¼	CenFoW 1.20	9	532	15⅛	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
19⅛	17½	CenHud 1.72	7	17	19	18⅝	19 +	⅛
18⅝	15⅝	CenIllLt 1.60	11	98	18	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
51⅜	45	CnILt pf 4.50		z100	50½	50½	50½+	1½
31⅝	27½	CnILt pf 2.87		z1000	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
29⅞	25½	CnILt pf 2.62		z100	28⅛	28	28 +	⅛
15	12⅞	CenIlPS 1.28	8	45	14⅝	14½	14½+	⅛
22⅝	18	CenLaE 1.40	8	290	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
15⅝	14	CeMPw 1.34	9	16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝+	⅛
18	13⅞	CenSoya .60	7	29	15⅛	14⅝	15 +	⅛
23⅝	19¼	CenTel 1.36	100	79	23⅝	23¼	23¼—	⅛
35⅞	19⅝	CentrDat .60	17	47	34¼	33⅝	34⅛+	⅛
22¼	15	Cert-teed .65	10	74	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
29⅞	21⅛	CessnAir 1b	10	19	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅛
28½	18	Champint 1	9	204	24	23⅞	23⅞—	⅛
65½	55	Chml pf 5.50		z100	61½	61	61	
28⅝	18⅝	Chml pf 1.20		64	24¼	24	24¼	
13⅞	11	ChamSp .68	9	x147	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	¼
5⅞	3⅛	ChartrCo .08	15	71	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
25⅞	21⅝	Chartr NY 2	6	37	26	25⅞	25⅞	
8½	7	ChaseFd .60	0	53	80	7⅞	7⅞	
8½	7	ChaseFd .60	0	53	80	7⅞	7⅞	
32¼	26⅝	ChaseM 2.20	13	211	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝—	⅛
4	2½	ChaseT .83e		19	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
11	6	Chelsea .40	4	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
52	31⅞	Chemin 1.40	6	57	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅛
42½	30⅝	ChmNY 2.88	7	89	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝—	⅛
30	25⅛	ChesebgP .76	17	128	27½	26⅞	26⅞	
40⅝	34¼	Chessie 2.10	8	80	37⅛	36⅝	37 —	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	ChiMilw Cp		33	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
35⅝	25⅝	ChiPneuT 2	11	45	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
3½	2½	ChkFull .10f		47	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
9⅛	4⅝	Chris Craft		7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
21	11½	ChCft cvpf		1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
15	9⅛	Chromal .84	7	18	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Chrysler .15e	18	474	22	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
21⅞	19⅛	CinBell 1.60	8	2	21½	21½	21½	
20¼	17	CinnGE 1.64	12	96	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
55½	50	CinG pf 4.75		z10	52	52	52 —	⅛
106	97	CinG pf 9.30		z230	102	102	102	
86½	76¼	CinG pf 7.44		z300	81	81	81 +	1
35½	18⅝	CinMila 1.40	150	x8	29⅝	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
37⅝	27¾	Citicorp .96	12	1159	35⅝	35	35⅛+	⅛
55¼	38⅝	CitiesSv 2.80	8	284	53¼	52⅞	52⅞+	⅛
5	1½	CitzSR .30a		11	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅝	70	CityInvst .66	8	182	10¼	10⅛	10¼+	⅛
15-16	⅜	CityInv wt		40	½	7-16	7-16	
22⅝	16½	CityIn pfB 2		25	22	21⅝	21⅝—	½
10⅝	10	CityIn pf 1.10		38	10⅛	10	10½	
45½	25⅛	ClarkE 1.60	14	x208	45	43	44⅝+	1⅝
13⅞	9	ClarkOil .50	9	24	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
73⅞	47	ClvCliff 1.50	13	17	68⅛	67½	67½—	1
30	26½	ClvElIll 2.56	9	83	28⅝	25⅛	28⅛—	⅛
86	77¼	ClElll pf7.40		z400	80½	80	80½+	2
89¼	78	ClElll pf7.56		z100	83½	83½	83½	
121	112½	ClevEl pf 12		z370	117¾	117	117¾+	⅜
14⅞	10⅛	CloroxCo .52	11	82	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
11⅞	7⅛	CluetPea .40	6	123	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13⅝	10¼	CluettP pf 1		14	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
14⅞	7⅛	CoastSt Gas	4	241	10½	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
24⅞	17⅞	CstSG pf1.83		7	20	19⅝	19⅞+	⅛
19¼	13¼	CstSG pf1.19		2	15½	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
9⅝	6⅝	CocaBtlg .40a	13	137	8¼	8	8 —	⅛
95¼	77⅛	CocaCol 2.65	21	289	87⅞	87¼	87⅜+	¼
17⅞	8⅝	ColdwBk .40	100	32	13½	13	13⅛—	⅛
13⅝	8⅝	ColeNat .60	7	10	12¼	12¼	12⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2⅜	Coleco Ind	34	8	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
31¼	23⅝	ColgPal .88	160	635	28⅝	28½	28⅝+	⅜
51½	46⅝	ColgP pf3.50		z50	49½	49½	49½—	⅛
15⅛	10½	CollinAik .56	5	185	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛—	⅜
8½	4⅝	CollinF .05e	7	440	7⅝	7	7 —	⅛
34⅝	18	ColPenn .70	9	87	24¼	24	24 +	¼
28	19⅝	Calon'St 1.45	6	11	22⅞	220	22⅞+	⅛
36⅛	28½	Co'tInd 2.30	7	35	34½	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Colt pf 1.60		3	29	29	29 —	⅛
79⅝	47⅞	Colt pf 4.25		15	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛+	⅛
26⅞	22⅞	ColGas 2.14	8	196	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
60	56⅝	ColGs pf5.62		4	58	58	58	
58⅛	54⅝	ColGs pf5.48		10	56⅞	56½	56½—	⅜
7⅞	4½	Colum Pict	6	71	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
25¼	21½	ColSOh 2.04	7	172	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
108½	101	CoSO pf10.52		z30	106¼	106¼	106¼+	1
4⅝	1⅝	Colwel Mtg		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
202	12⅝	Combd Com	9	10	17½	17¼	17½	
48⅛	35⅝	CombEng 2	10	94	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛+	¼
32	26¼	ComwE 2.40	9	1008	29⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	ComEdA wt		1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜+	⅛
10⅝	8⅝	ComEdB wt		2	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
21½	17½	ComE pf1.42		1	20½	20½	20½+	⅛
22⅝	20	comE pf1.90		11	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
23⅝	21¼	ComwE pf 2		2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝+	⅛
27	25	ComE pf2.37		28	27	26⅝	26⅝	
93½	89	ComE pf8.40		30	95	95	95 +	⅛
11⅝	8	ComwO		297	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
22¼	18	ComO pf1.72		4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
31⅝	23⅝	Comsat 1	6	138	27⅛	26⅝	26⅞+	⅛
38¼	18⅝	Compugrp .05e	8	28	29	28¼	29 +	⅛
8	4	Comput Sci	11	71	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
13	8½	ConAgr .75	3	9	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	
55⅞	37⅝	ConsMil 2	4	56	41⅝	41¼	41½	
19⅝	12⅝	Congo'm .50		59	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
18⅝	13½	ConnM 1.60	12	20	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
25⅞	20	Conrac .80B	8	61	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
19¼	15	ConEd 1.60	5	505	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	⅜
47½	39½	CnE pfC 4.65		z200	46	45⅝	45⅝—	¼
51¾	44	ConEd pf 5		1	50¼	50	50⅛—	⅛
26½	19⅝	ConFds 1.35	12	501	25⅞	25½	25⅝—	⅛
68	56⅝	ConF pf 4.50		4	67⅛	66½	67¼—	⅛
26⅝	18½	ConFrgl .80	100	144	26	25⅝	26 +	⅛
29	24½	ConNGs 2.24	7	29	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	
114½	108⅜	CnG pf 10.96		240	113	113	113 +	⅛
22	19	ConsuPow 2	7	118	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
48	40	CnPw pf4.50		z50	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
78	66½	CnPw pf7.72		z1090	75½	74⅞	74⅞—	⅜
76¼	67⅛	CnPw pf7.68		z400	74½	74	74 —	½
68⅝	60⅝	CnPw pf5.50		6	67⅛	67	67¼+	⅛
85	75½	ConPow pf 6		2	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
9⅝	5¼	ContAir Lin		96	8⅛	7⅞	8	
8½	5	ContCop .50		10	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
13¼	11¼	CtCop pf1.25		z100	12	12	12	
50⅞	41⅝	ContlCp 2.80	16	85	50¼	50	50 —	¼
34	26⅝	CntlGrp 1.80	8	374	34⅝	340	34 +	⅛
55⅞	35⅝	ConllCp 2.32	8	89	530	52⅝		⅛
14⅝	9⅝	ContlIP 1.28	16	41	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
3	1⅛	Contl Rlty		3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
40⅝	33⅝	Cont Oil 1.20	9	1106	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛+	⅛
15½	12⅛	ContTele 1	11	343	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
27⅛	17⅝	Control Dat	10	206	23⅝	23½	23⅝+	⅛
48	40⅝	CnDt pf 4.50		z30	45	45	45	
35⅝	26⅝	Conwood 2a	8	10	35½	35	35¼+	⅛
6	2½	CookUn .20t	11	18	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
40⅛	29	Cooperln .84	11	44	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛+	⅛
10½	4⅞	Cooper Lab	22	51	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
15	9⅝	CoopTR .60	4	27	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
17¼	12	CopT pf 1.25		6	16⅞	16½	16⅞+	⅜
18⅝	10⅝	Copelnd .60	100	275	160	15⅝	16	
25⅝	17⅝	CoppRg .50a		50	20⅝	20¼	20⅛—	⅛
53	36⅝	Coppw 2.40b	8	1	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝—	⅛
2⅝	1½	Cordura Cp		8	2	20	2	
80	43⅝	CornG 1.12a	22	57	78⅛	77	78¼+	⅛
4	1⅛	Cousins Mtg		17	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
11⅝	6⅞	Cowles .50	14	10	110	11	11	
37⅝	28⅝	CoxBdct .45	12	23	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	⅛
16⅝	8⅛	Craig .20	4	25	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	⅛
39⅝	28⅝	Crane 1.20	5	74	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
50	3¼	CreditF .24	8	23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	CrockN 1.66	8	50	25⅝	24⅞	25 —	⅛
42⅝	35½	CrockN pf 3		5	41	41	41 +	⅛
33⅛	18⅞	CrouHI .80b	12	2	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝+	⅛
88	51⅞	CroHl pf3.35	0	7	86	86	86	
22⅛	16⅛	Crown Cork	8	102	21⅝	21⅛	21⅜—	⅛
49	35⅝	CrwZel 1.80	12	183	42	41⅝	42 +	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	Culbro 1.32	60	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝+	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	Culligan .40	10	21	10	9⅝	10	
41⅝	19⅝	CummEng 1	20	70	40¼	39⅝	40¼+	⅛
114⅝	79	Cum pf 7.50		z1710	111⅝	110	110 —	⅝
9⅝	6½	CumDrg .25	8	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
13⅞	11	Currinc 1.08		31	12	11⅞	11⅞	
16⅝	10	CurtisWr .60	9	74	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
40⅝	28⅝	CutlerH 1.80	9	8	38⅛	38	38 —	⅛
25⅝	1⅝	CyclopsCp 1	5	25	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
31⅝	21½	Cyprus 1.40	19	28	25⅝	25⅛	25½+	⅜

D

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8¼	4⅝	DPF Inc	18	23	7⅛	7	7 +	⅛
11⅝	7⅝	Damon .20		46	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
11¼	7	DanRiv .40	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
27½	19⅝	DanaCp .84	10	381	270	26⅝	27 +	⅛
41	27½	Dartind .64b	9	106	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+	⅛
4½	32¼	Dartlndpf		6	36⅝	36½	36½	
60¼	37⅝	Data Genl	26	77	50	49	50 +	1¼
17⅝	10⅝	Dayco .50b	5	2	16	15⅝	16	
35½	26¼	DaytnHud 1	9	144	29½	28⅝	29⅛+	1⅛
19⅝	17	DaytPL 1.66	10	108	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	½
122½	111½	DPL pf 12.50		z200	116	119	119	
73⅝	51⅜	Deere 2.20	9	407	69⅝	67⅝	68⅛+	¾
29⅝	22⅛	DelMon 1.40	6	19	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
13⅝	12⅛	DelmaP 1.20	90	153	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
45⅝	37	DeltaAir .70	11	609	40	39	39⅝—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Deltec Intl		390	20	5½	5½—	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	Deltona Crp		510	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
23⅝	19½	DennisMfg 1	8	15	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
25⅛	18½	Dennys .44	13	71	23⅝	22⅝	23⅛+	⅛
24¼	27½	Dentsply .80	17	48	34⅞	34¼	34⅞+	⅛
25⅞	15½	Deseret .40	15	17	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	⅜
7⅞	5⅛	DeSotoin .40	8	21	9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
16	13	DetEdis 1.45	110	244	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
62	53	DetE pf 5.50		1	62	62	62	
76¾	6	DetE pf 7.68		z150	73⅝	73⅝	73½	
75	64	DetE pf 7.45		z50	70½	70½	70½—	1
74½	64	DetE pf 7.36		z5	72	73⅛	72	
27⅛	24⅞	DetE pf 2.75		15	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
27⅛	24⅞	DeE pfB2.75		18	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
22⅝	12½	Dexter .60	10	34	22⅛	22½	22⅝+	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	DiGiorgio	9	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	
42½	33⅝	Diamint 2	8	24	36⅝	36½	36⅝+	⅛
22¼	17¼	DiamM 1.72t	4	20	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
80	53⅝	DiamSh 1.80	10	690	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝+	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	DiaShpfC 2		7	83½	83¼	83⅛+	⅛
35¼	24½	Dis pfD 1.20		60	33¼	33	33 +	⅛
11⅞	7⅝	DickAB .40	12	8	8	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
10⅝	8¼	Dictaphn .60	10	28	9¼	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
15	10½	Diebold .44	11	7	12	11⅞	12	
132½	135½	Digital Eqpt	33	336	173⅛	169½	173 +	4
13½	7⅝	Dillingm .48	50	20	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
26⅝	22¼	Dillngm pf 2		2	2¼	25¼	25¼—	⅛
37½	28⅝	DillonCo .96	14	36	33	32⅛	33 +	1⅛
63	48⅝	Disney .12b	21	618	51	49⅞	50⅛—	10
3⅛	1⅛	Diversd Mtg		14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅞	100	DrPeppr .40	21	125	16	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
45½	37½	DomeM .80a	100	135	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2½	DonLuJ .10e	10	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
24¼	17⅝	Donnelly .68	11	73	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
19½	13¼	DorOliv .20e	5	42	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	
12⅝	6⅝	Dorsey .40	7	65	12⅝	12¼	12⅝+	⅛
68⅞	44	Dover .80	11	10	66½	66½	66½	
56⅛	43½	Dow Ch 1	13	1642	45½	44⅝	45⅛+	⅜
37½	27⅝	DowJones 1a	18	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
47	38½	Dresser .80	17	572	44⅛	43	43½—	⅝
18⅝	16	DrexBd 1.44		270	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
161⅛	125½	duPont 4.2 a	14	186	139⅝	137⅝	139⅝+	20
21⅞	16⅝	DukeP 1.50	90	659	20½	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
97½	893	Duke pf 8.70		z160	93⅛	91⅛	93⅛+	⅛
92	79½	Duke pf 8.20		z650	88	88	88 +	½
87	73⅛	Duke pf 7.80		z800	85⅛	84	85⅛+	1⅛
29⅛	24⅝	Duke pf 2.69		18	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
35⅛	27⅝	DunBrd 1.08	16	248	34⅝	34	34⅛+	⅛
23⅛	21½	DuqL pf 2		20	23	23	23 —	
24	22¼	DuqL pf 2.31		z100	23½	23⅛	23½	
30	27⅝	DuqL pf 2.75		z2040	27	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
84	78	Duqu pf 7.20		z300	81	81	81 +	1
12	7¼	Dymoln .40	10	44	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛

E

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
19½	13⅛	EG&G .14	15	48	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
5⅝	3⅜	EMI Ltd .10e	13	43	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
43⅛	21¼	ESystems 1		76	38⅛	37½	38⅛+	⅞
29⅝	25½	Eag'eP 1.16	9	17	38⅛	38	38 —	⅛
22⅝	16¼	EascoCp .60	6	13	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
11¼	4½	EastAir Lin		614	8½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
41⅞	23½	EastGsF .80	8	347	37	36⅝	36⅞—	⅜
26⅝	25	EastGF wi		3	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
16⅝	14⅞	EastUtl 1.50	8	19	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
120⅝	92½	EasKd 1.38a	25	852	99⅝	97⅝	98⅝+	1⅝
44⅞	29½	Eaton .80	120	42	43⅞	43	43¼—	⅜
27½	21⅛	Echlin .48	15	5	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
30	21⅛	EckrdJk .36	17	58	25⅝	25	25⅛+	⅛
21⅞	16⅝	EckdNC .32	10	9	19⅝	19	19 —	⅛
56¼	45½	EdisBro 1.72	8	31	49	48½	48½—	⅝
20⅞	9⅝	Edwrds .40a	3	1	13½	13½	13½	
15⅝	13⅝	ElPaso 1.10	7	225	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
5⅛	2	Elect Assoc	9	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝+	⅛
8	11⅞	EDS .60	16	299	16	16⅛	16 +	1
3⅝	1⅝	ElMem Mg	1	773	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝+	⅜
9⅝	5	EIMM pf 1k	3	28	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛+	1⅛
40⅝	15⅛	ElginN .20e	14	28	41	40⅛	40⅛—	⅝
8⅞	4⅛	Elixir Ind	15	49	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
31⅝	25⅝	EltraCp 1.16	90	133	31½	31½	31½	
41½	34	EmerEl .80	19	286	37½	37	37⅛+	¼
50½	39	Emery 1.20	24	14	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝+	⅛
15	8⅛	Emer-rn .40	14	22	14⅛	14	14	
37	26⅝	Emhart 1.30	8	35	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
15⅝	13⅝	ElpDE 1.36	11	73	15	15	15 +	⅛
16	11	EmpGas .20	6	3	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛ +	
37⅝	22⅝	EnglhdM 1	9	114	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
8	5¼	EnnlfB .32	6	30	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
27⅝	21⅝	Enserch 1.72	9	x370	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
110	105½	Ens pf 10.32		z1140	109½	108½	108½—	¾
32¼	21½	Entex .20	7	13	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
35	17⅝	Envrtec .10a	13	17	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
29	21⅝	Equifax 2	9	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+	⅛
11⅝	9¼	Equimrk .88	7	13	11	11	11 —	⅛
33½	29½	EquitGs 2.40	60	8	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	
22½	17⅝	EquiLf 2.29a	11	27	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	
42	30¼	Esmark 1.92	6	225	32⅝	32½	32⅝	
8½	4½	Esquire .16l	35	4	6	6	6 —	⅛
10	5⅝	Esterline .36	8	6	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
49¼	29⅝	Ethyl 1.50	5	32	36¼	36	36 —	⅛
63⅝	39¼	Ethyl pf 2.40		18	47⅛	47	47⅛—	⅛
11⅞		Evans Prod	8	4270	10½	9⅞	10⅛—	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	ExCelO 1.10	7	14	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
20½	16	Excisr 1.36e		3	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
55	52	Exxon .70e	8	1441	53⅛	52⅝	53 +	½

F

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
27⅛	19⅝	FMC 1	15	289	25	24⅝	25 +	⅛
39⅝	31¼	FMC pf 2.25	0	3	36	36	36 —	⅛
8⅞	5½	Fabrge .40	9	43	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8⅞	FabriCtr .12	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
9⅝	5	Facet Entrp	12	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
53¼	36⅛	FairCam .80	36	29	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝+	⅛
11⅝	6⅛	FairInd .30	12	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17	11¼	FairmlF .68	8	3	13½	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅝	FarWst Fnl	7	43	7	7	7 +	⅛
13¼	5⅜	Farah Mfg	0	26	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	4	Fedders Cp		137	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
31½	22½	FedrlCo 1.60	3	57	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	1
25	12⅝	FedMogul 1.20a	13	23	24¼	24	24¼	
16⅝	13¼	FedNMt .88	60	445	15⅝	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
39⅝	24	FedPap 1.80	5	35	37½	37⅛	37⅛—	½
19⅝	16¼	FedPa wi		2	19	18⅝	18⅝	
24⅝	16½	FPap pf 1.20		9	23¼	23	23 —	⅛
15⅝	10¼	FSignl .60a	7	28	15½	15¼	15⅜+	⅛
60	42	FedDFt 1.36	13	483	44⅝	43⅝	44⅝+	½
36	31⅜	Ferro 1.10	8	15	31⅜	31⅛	31⅜—	⅛
17⅞	8½	Fibreba Cp		29	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
5⅛	3¼	FldFin .44e	5	6	4½	4⅛	4⅛	
31¼	26	FidelUn 2.40	8	7	28⅝	29½	29⅝+	⅛
22⅝	15	FieldcrMil 1	5	43	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
11⅝	7¼	Filtrol Cp	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15	9⅝	FinSanB .28		25	15	14½	14½—	⅛
15⅝	9¼	FinlFed .25r	5	72	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
26	21¼	Firestn 1.10	9	16	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+	⅝
17¼	12⅛	FstChar .61	8	404	16⅛	16¼	16¼—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	FstChic .96	8	177	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
46⅛	35⅝	FstInBn 1.10	12	18	44	43⅝	44 +	⅛
14	8⅝	FstMiss .36	7	21	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
30	22⅝	FstNBo 1.88	9	50	26	25⅝	25⅝	
24	20⅝	FstNFtBn 2	8	5	22½	22	22½	
17⅛	14⅝	FstPa 1.32	2	80	17⅝	16½	16⅝	
4⅝	1½	FstPa Mtg		31	2	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅞	9⅝	FstUnRl .96	14	6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6½	4⅞	FstVaBk .45	7	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29	17⅝	FWisCp 1.76	9	92	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝+	1
33⅞	23⅛	FischM 1.10	10	105	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
13	8¼	FishFds .40	6	68	10⅝	10½	10½—	
17⅞	9⅝	FishrScl .28	8	32	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20⅞	140	FleetEnt .40	19	48	17⅝	17	17¼—	⅛
18½	13⅛	Fleming .80	80	14	15½	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
12½	8¼	FlexiVan .20	26	163	12½	11⅝	12⅛+	⅝
20¼	160	Flintkot 1.16	9	151	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	⅛
60	50⅝	Flin pfA 4.50		z80	58⅝	58¼	58⅝—	⅛
18	13⅝	FlaGas 1	7	48	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
28⅞	20⅛	FlaPwL 1.56	8	626	25	24⅛	25	
30⅝	25⅝	FlaPow 2.10	8	86	30	29⅝	29⅝	
25⅝	19½	FlaStl 1.50	130	12	23	23	23	
45⅝	30	FloorCp .80	13	245	45½	44⅝	45¼+	½
108⅛	72⅝	FluorpfB 3		4	109	108	109 +	⅛
6½	4⅛	FdFair .20		6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14⅝	10⅛	FooteCB .90	7	30	13½	13½	13½	
60⅞	43⅝	FordM 3.20	5	806	57	56	56⅝+	⅛
18½	13½	ForMcK 1	7	21	16¼	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
29⅞	23⅝	FMK pf 1.80		40	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	½
15⅞	13⅝	FtDear 1.24		x13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
40⅛	28⅝	FtHowP .64	18	17	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	⅛
36¼	21½	FosWh 1.10b	8	32	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
47⅝	27½	Foxboro .80	12	124	46	45⅝	46 +	1
35⅝	23¼	FrnklnM .70	13	52	34	33	34 +	⅛
28½	21½	FreepM 1.60	12	58	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛+	⅛
9⅞	4½	Fuqua Ind.08a		45	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛

G

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
17⅛	10⅝	GAFCp .60	9	48	15⅛	15	15⅛	
22⅝	15⅝	GAFpf 1.20		7	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
32⅜	25⅛	GATX 1.80	11	27	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
44½	36⅝	GATX pf2.50		3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4	GCA Corp	23	10	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
8¼	4½	GFBusn .32	18	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
29½	21⅝	GamSk 1.40	5	3	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
29⅝	20¼	GamS pf1.75		4	29½	29⅛	29½	
40⅛	32¼	Gannett .72	20	31	38½	38⅛	38½+	⅛
14	9¼	GapStrs	80	237	9⅝	9⅛	9½—	½
31	23⅝	GardDen .76	18	320	25⅝	25½	25⅛+	⅛
16⅞	13½	GarfInk 1.04	7	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
13⅝	12⅛	GafSvc 1.20	100	42	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛+	⅛
9⅝	4⅝	Gateway In	3	11	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	
15⅝	9⅝	Gemini Cap		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
14⅞	12⅝	Gemin 1.20a		3	14¼	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	GAInv 1.86e		12	10½	10½	10½	
46⅛	35⅝	GenAmOil 1	14	12	39	38⅝	39	
13⅞	9⅛	GenCable .72	9	47	11⅛	11	11½	
26⅛	17	GCinma .54	7	29	21⅛	20⅞	21	
6⅝	3⅛	Gen Develpt	4	2110	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
65	37¼	Gen Dynam	8	26	60	59½	59½—	⅛
58¼	46	GenEl 1.40	15	470	56⅝	55⅝	55⅝—	½
20½	15⅝	GnGth 1.31e	18	30	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	
14⅛	8⅝	GenHost .60		7	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
17⅛	8¼	Geninst .22t	33	114	15⅛	15¼	15⅝+	
34⅛	27⅜	Gninstr pf 3	0	1	34	34	34 +	
21	14¼	GenMed .20	9	102	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	
34⅝	26⅝	GenMills .76	17	192	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝+	
72¼	57⅝	GnMot 3.15e	8	1373	68⅝	67⅝	68 —	
7⅝	5	GenPort Inc	15	138	7¼	7	7⅛—	
18⅝	15⅝	GPubUt 1.68	9	730	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝+	
11⅛	7⅝	GenRefr .40	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	
51¼	34⅛	GnSignal .84	140	8	50	50	50	
5⅝	3⅛	Gen Steel	5	10	5	4⅞	5	
29⅝	23⅝	GTelEl 2	10	x986	29⅝	290	29⅝	
35⅝	31¼	GTIEl pf2.50		x5	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—	
27⅝	26½	GTIEl pfB2.48		x8	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝+	
23⅝	18	GTire 1.10b	6	109	23	22⅝	22⅝—	
9	5⅝	Genesco Inc		209	6⅛	5⅞	6 —	
24⅝	18⅝	Genstar 1.20	5	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞+	
41⅝	34⅝	GenuPts .76	18	123	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝+	
34⅝	30⅝	GeoPac n.80	24	378	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	
28	26	GaPw pf2.75		10	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
80	68⅛	GaPw pf7.72		z100	770	77	77 +	
26⅝	19½	Gerber 1.20	8	6	24½	24⅝	24⅝—	
189⅝	152	GettyOil 2e	12	21	182	180	182 +	
17⅝	16⅛	GettO pf1.20	0	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	
12⅝	10⅛	GiantPC .80	9	17	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
11½	5⅝	GiddLew .40	8	31	8⅛	8	8 —	
14½	9⅝	GiffdHill .64	7	8	14⅝	14	14⅝+	
38⅝	28⅝	Gillette 1.50	11	156	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛—	
18	9¼	Ginos Inc	6	52	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	
14⅛	6⅛	GleasW .18e		18	10⅛	10½	10½—	
11⅛	7⅝	Global Mar	22	35	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
32⅝	20⅝	GlobeUn 1a	5	9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19½	13⅛	GoldW pf .78		72	18	17⅞	18 +	
29⅝	180	Goodrh 1.12	18	107	28⅛	27⅝	28	
25⅛	20⅝	Goodyr 1.10	11	234	23	22⅝	23	
16⅝	9⅝	GorJwlA .32	5	17	16⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	
39⅝	26⅛	Gouldin 1.36	9	65	36⅛	36⅝	36⅝—	
36⅝	25⅝	Gould wi		10	26⅛	25	25 —	
29	19⅛	Gould pf1.35		47	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝—	
33⅞	24⅛	Grace 1.70	8	109	26¼	26⅝	26⅝—	
34⅝	24⅝	Grainger .36	190	57	32¼	32	32¼+	
15⅞	12⅝	GrandUn 1	8	10	15⅛	15	15 —	
173	12¼	Granitvl .80	4	22	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜—	
19⅝	13¼	GrayDra .60	5	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
15⅝	10½	GtAtlPac	25	47	13	12⅝	13	
24½	18⅝	GtLkD 1.20a	6	2	20⅛	20	20⅛—	
17⅝	14⅛	GtNoIr 1.25e	12	3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	
34⅛	28⅛	GtNorNek 1	8	56	29⅝	29⅝	29⅛+	
19⅝	13⅝	GtWnFin .50	9	283	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝—	
31⅞	21⅝	GtWest Unit	2	17	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	
18⅛	15⅝	GrGiant 1.88	13	16	17	16⅝	16⅝+	
25⅛	23⅝	GrGt pf 1.78		2	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	
17⅝	13	Greyh 1.04a	7	170	15⅝	15	15⅛—	
3⅝	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	
3⅛	1½	Grolier Inc		5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
18⅝	140	Grumm .80	5	73	17¼	16⅞	17¼+	
17⅝	9⅝	Guardin .30	9	9	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	
3⅛	1	Guard Mtg		15	1½	1⅜	1⅛—	
20⅝	18⅝	GulfWstn .60	50	452	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛+	
8⅝	3⅝	GlfWind wt		646	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	
102⅝	76	GlfWpf 3.87		5	93¼	92⅝	92⅝—	
11⅝	7½	GlfLfHld .56	8	209	11⅝	11	11⅝+	
3½	1½	GulfMtg Rlt		6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	
28⅝	20⅝	GulfOil 1.70	7	518	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	
21⅞	14⅛	GulfResrc 1	7	103	15⅝	15	15 —	
26⅝	18	GfR pfB 1.30		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝—	
15⅝	11⅛	GlfStUt 1.12	8	x139	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝—	
55½	48½	GlfSU pf4.40		y10	53	53	53 —	
6⅝	3½	Gulton Ind	8	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	

H

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	3⅝	HMW Ind	5	11	4	3⅞	3⅞—	
18⅛	14⅛	HallFB .60	12	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+	
17⅛	13⅝	HallPrt .88a	7	5	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	
65⅛	48⅛	Hallbrtn .56	14	628	64⅝	63⅝	64⅝+	
23⅝	16⅛	HamrIP 1.20	7	17	21	20⅝	21 +	
6⅝	3⅝	Hammond	11	4	5½	5⅝	5⅝+	
18⅛	15⅝	HanJSec 1.47e		8	17	16⅝	16⅝—	
22⅛	19⅝	HanJInv 1.88e		21	21⅝	21⅛	21½+	
7⅝	5	Handlmn .40	11	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	
30½	21½	HandyHar 1	5	43	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛+	
28½	14⅝	HanesCp 1	5	22	20	19⅝	19⅝	
68⅛	43⅝	Hanna 1.60	11	6	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝—	
27⅝	21⅝	HarBrJ 1.32	7	8	27	27	27 —	
9½	6⅝	Hardees	13	29	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝—	
22⅝	18⅝	Harnishf .80	6	52	20⅝	20⅝	20½—	
14⅝	12⅛	Harrah .30a	7	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝—	
38⅝	33⅝	HarrBk 1.50	8	189	37½	37	37½+	

(Continued on next page.)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	90.90	92.60	105.60
Brussels	113.99	115.21	133.02
Frankfurt	145.57	145.10	159.66
London 30	376.40	377.30	420.80
London 500	164.10	164.30	183.09
Milan	82.64	83.32	91.17
Paris	89.70	89.80	112.16
Sydney	—	512.81	518.15
Tokyo (n)	357.25	357.01	358.30
Tokyo (o)	4729.90	4722.83	4865.65
Zurich	302.10	300.70	304.00

(n) New. (o) Old.

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Union de Banques Arabes et Européennes S.A. – U.B.A.E.

Irano-Intairdril S.S.K.

has been established by

Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran

and

Intairdril Ltd.

to engage in work-over rig services, air drilling and other specialized services for the Iranian petroleum industry.

The new Iranian company has a capitalization in equity, debt and debt commitments totaling

$24,000,000

including Eurodollar financing arranged by
Iran Overseas Investment Bank Ltd.

The undersigned initiated and assisted in negotiating this transaction.

First Washington Securities Corporation
The international investment banking subsidiary of
SHIELDS MODEL ROLAND
Incorporated

August 18, 1976

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Tax credit £1,23846 = Dfls. per CDR.

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صورة من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 17

(Continued from preceding page.)

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		Harris 1.40	13	73	53⅝	52¾	53 —	⅛
		Harsco 1.30b	6	22	23	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
		HartSMx .60	9	9	12¼	12	12 —	⅛
		HarteHk .45	12	17	25⅜	25	25⅜+	½
		HattSe 1.44a	23	11	170	16⅝	17 +	⅛
		HewllEl 1.76	8	27	21⅞	21⅝	21¾+	⅝
		HayesAlb 1b	8	22	16⅞	16½	16½—	⅛
		Hazeltine	5	4	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
		Hecks .12	8	15	8	8	8 +	⅛
		HeclaM .30t	16	94	12¾	12½	12⅝—	⅛
		HelimBr .52	7	21	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
		HelnzH 1.36	10	23	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝+	⅛
		Heinz pf 1.70		41	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	
		Hellerinl .92	8	6	21½	21⅜	21½+	⅛
		HelmerP .35	10	14	39⅞	39½	3⅞+	⅛
		Hemisp Cap		20	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
		Heminc .66e		10	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
		Hercules .80	19	128	30¼	29⅝	30⅛+	⅛
		HershyFd 1	8	17	25⅜	24⅞	25⅛+	½
		Hesston		280	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
		Hestn pf 1.60		20	18¼	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
		Heublin 1.20	15	70	51⅞	51½	51⅝+	⅛
		HewltPk .30	350	125	106	103⅝	105½+	2
		High Voltg	17	5	6	6	6 —	⅛
		Hillenbd .78	8	32	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
		HoernW .80	80	27	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
		HoffEle .06g	7	9	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
		Holiday .40	12	187	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	
		HldyA 1.70t	0	7	23¼	22¾	22¾—	1⅛
		HollyS 3.40a	3	18	41⅞	41½	41½	
		Homestk 1a	15	124	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝—	⅜
		Honywil 1.40	12	255	48⅛	47⅝	47½+	⅛
		HoovBB 2.1	8	18	23½	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
		Horizon Cp		270	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
		HospAff .24b	7	93	12¾	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
		HoipCpA .32	100	30	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
		Hostinti .40		13	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
		Houdall .80a	6	40	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
		HougMif .72	6	10	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
		HousFab .28	9	53	9⅝	9⅜	9½—	⅛
		HoushF 1.10	7	304	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	
		HouF pf 2.50		21	35	34⅞	34⅞—	½
		HousLP 1.56	8	637	26⅞	26⅜	26½+	⅛
		HousNG .68	13	258	33⅜	33	33 —	⅛
		HowJohn .28	10	1618	12	11½	11⅝+	⅛
		Hubbrd 1.20		8	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
		HughHat .40	6	5	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		HughsTl .40	15	93	49⅛	48⅝	49⅛+	⅜
		Humana .40	90	32	14⅛	13⅝	14 +	⅛
		HuntCh .30	14	32	11⅝	11	11⅛+	⅛
		HuttnEF .60	4	54	16	15⅞	16	
		Huyck .60	16	15	14½	14½	14½—	⅛
		Hydromf .36	5	19	13	12⅞	12⅞	

I

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	6⅛	ICInds 1.30	6	99	20⅞	20⅛	20⅝+	⅜
	3¾	ICInd pf 3.50		17	41⅞	41⅜	41¼+	⅜
	5	ICInds pf 6		0	1092	92	92	
		ICN Pharm	21	31	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
	1⅞	IDS Rlty		9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
	4½	INACp 2.10	160	258	45⅞	44⅝	45⅛+	⅝
	6⅞	INAIn 1.59a		22	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
	9⅜	IUInti .90	8	125	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	
	7½	IUInt pf 1.25		1	18¼	18	18⅛—	⅛
	6	IdahoP 2.16	11	53	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞—	¼
	3½	IdealBa 1.20	9	402	19⅞	19	19⅝+	⅛
		Ideal pf 4.75		1	82½	82½	82½	
	6⅛	IdeaToy .32b	6	190	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝+	⅛
	2	IllPowr 2.20	10	133	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
	3	IlPow pf2.13		z50	24¼	24¼	24¼—	¼
	5½	IlPow pf2.35		z10	26	26	26 —	1
	6½	IlPow pf4.12		z4000	47½	47½	47½—	1
	0	IlPow pf4.47		z5000	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝+	⅛
	7	ITW .56	17	11	26⅛	26	26 —	⅛
	9½	ImplCpA .24	60	830	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
	7⅛	INCO 1.40a	16	324	34⅞	34¼	34¼+	¼
	4½	Income Cap		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
	12	IndiM pf 12		z30	111½	111½	111½	
	7⅜	IndiGas 2.12	7	16	24½	24¼	24¼+	⅛
	10	IndplPL 1.82	9	40	22¼	21⅞	22 +	⅛
	12½	IndiNat 1.20	9	38	16	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
	6⅜	Inexco Oil	29	51	12⅝	12½	12½—	⅛
	10	IngerR 2.68	13	271	83½	82½	82⅝—	1⅛
	45¼	IngR pf 2.35		14	51⅞	50⅞	51¼—	⅞
	27¼	Inind Con	7	70	28⅛	28	28⅛	
	41	IndndStl 2.65	12	83	51⅛	51	51½+	⅛
	7½	Inmont .50	6	212	13⅛	12⅞	13 —	½
	8⅜	Insilco .76	7	117	13¼	12⅞	13 —	⅛
	12½	Insil pfA1.25		70	17½	17¼	17¼	
	20⅜	Inspir Copp.25e		11	28⅛	28⅜	28⅝—	⅛
	1⅛	Infilt InvTr		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
	7	Integon .32	7	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	
	38⅜	Interco 1.66	8	14	41⅜	41	41 —	⅛
	4¼	Intercti Div	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
	25⅜	Interlak 2.20	5	16	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
	23⅞	IBM 9	190	659	280⅞	277¼	280 +	⅝
	21½	IntFlavF .32	34	48	25	24⅝	24⅞	
	22⅜	IntHarv 1.70	21	158	31⅝	31¼	31½+	⅛
	32⅜	IntMinC 2.40	4	254	35⅝	34⅞	35 +	⅜
	45½	IntMinr pf 4		1	46½	46½	47½+	½
	6⅛	IntMng .25e	12	150	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
	24¾	IntMulti 1.50	8	26	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜+	⅛
	57⅜	IntPaper 2	11	331	65⅞	65¼	65¼	
	5½	IntRectif .15	0	12	5⅜	5½	5⅝+	⅛
	22¼	IntTT 1.60	10	1126	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞+	⅛
	44	IntTT pfH 4		6	58⅛	58½	58⅛	
	42	IntTT pfJ 4		27	55	55	55	
	41½	IntTT pfK 4		0	11	53⅞	53½	53½
	47	IntTT pfO 5		0	1	59	59	59
	27⅞	ITT pfN 5.25		0	258	38⅞	38⅛	38⅛+
	45⅞	ITTpfI 4.50		12	58⅛	57⅞	57⅞	
	23¼	Intrpce 1.45	6	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	
	16⅜	IntrpGp 1.20	7	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
	10⅞	IntrsBrd .80	4	2	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
	14⅞	IntrsPw 1.45	9	21	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	
	4¼	IntrstUn .24	6	79	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
	23½	IowaBf .30e	3	26	29⅛	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
	13¾	IowaEl 1.40	90	25	16⅛	16	16	
	17⅜	IowaIlG 1.72	10	23	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	24¼	IowIll pf2.31		z500	25¼	25¼	25¼	
	21⅞	IowaPwLt 2	9	10	23⅛	23¼	23¼—	⅛
	17⅜	IowaPS 1.72	80	30	20	19⅞	19⅞	
	3⅝	Ipco Hosp	7	28	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	8⅜	Itek Corp	85	165	17¼	16½	17 +	⅞
	5⅛	ItelCorp .20	9	53	13½	13⅛	13⅛	

J - K

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	12¼	JamesD .80	10	4	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
	13⅝	Janizen .80	5	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
	7½	JapanF .91e		20	9⅛	9	9⅛	
	24⅞	JeffPilot .88	12	13	29⅞	29⅜	29½	
	71½	JerCe pf8.12		z100	81½	81½	81½+	½
	100½	JerCen pf 11		z50	109	109	109	
	19¼	JewelC 1.30	9	43	22¼	22¼	22¼+	⅛
	4½	Jewelcor	10	8	5½	5½	5½	
	23	JhnMan 1.40	10	114	30⅜	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
	82¼	JohnsonJn 1	25	334	86¼	85⅝	86 +	⅛
	3⅝	JohnCon .90	8	20	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
	12⅜	JonLogn .50	7	23	14⅞	14½	14½+	⅛
	19½	Jostens 1b	8	41	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
	32⅜	JoyMfg 1.10	11	78	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛+	⅛
	1⅞	Justice Mtg		4	2	2	2 —	⅛
	20	KLM Airlin	16	0	1	44½	44½	44½+
	27⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	11	82	40	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
	57	Kai 57pf 4.75		3	75½	75½	75½	
	55½	Kai 66pf 4.75		58	75⅜	75½	75⅜—	⅛
	5⅝	KaisCem .50	16	95	9	8⅝	9 +	⅛
	12⅝	KaiCe pf1.37		8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
	11¼	Kane Mil .24	40	73	11½	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
	19¼	Kaneb .90b	8	2	23⅜	23½	23½—	⅛
	250	KCtyPL 2.36	9	31	28½	28¼	28¼	
	15	KCSouln 1r	6	50	28	27⅜	27⅜—	⅛
	18	KanGEl 1.68	7	38	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	14¼	KanNb 1.32B	8	22	16¼	16⅛	16¼+	⅛
	180	KanPLt 1.60	8	17	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
	3	Katy Ind		19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
	11½	Kty pfB 1.46		0	18	16⅛	15⅞	16 +
	6½	Kaufm Brd	48	125	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
	14¼	Kauf pf 1.50		2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
	7⅛	Kawecki Brl	23	48	15⅜	15⅛	15¼	
	4⅞	KeeneCp .20	6	139	7⅝	7½	7½—	⅛
	5⅝	Keller .20	9	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
	20	Kellogg 1	17	122	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
	12	Kellwood .80	6	20	13⅞	13	13⅝+	½
	20½	Kennmtl .96	11	3	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
	39⅛	Kennct .80e		274	31⅞	31⅜	31⅞+	⅜
	20	KyUtil 1.84	7	18	23⅞	23⅛	23¼	
	13	KerrGls .40	7	70	19⅞	19⅛	19⅝—	⅛
	60⅞	KerrMc 1.25	14	134	73⅞	72⅞	73 +	1
	16⅞	KeystCon 1s	6	12	20⅝	20½	20½—	⅛
	18½	KiddeW 1	7	21	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
	41	KiddepfB 4		20	49½	49½	49½—	⅛
	36⅛	KimbCl 1.80	8	187	39⅝	38¾	39⅛—	¼
	8⅝	KingDSt .50	7	26	10	9⅞	10	
	12⅛	KirschCo .90	13	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
	28⅞	KnigtRid .62	13	67	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞+	⅛
	8⅛	Koenring .15e	13	29	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
	35⅛	Koppers 1.60	10	17	54⅝	53⅞	54⅛+	⅛
	50	Kopprpf 4		z50	53	53	53 —	½
	40⅛	Kraftco 2.12	90	631	44⅞	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
	31⅞	KresgeS .32	21	1495	39	38⅛	38⅞+	1
	17⅝	Kroger 1.36	9	138	24⅝	24	24⅛	
	4½	Kysor .40	48	6	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	

L

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	3⅛	LFE Cp 0	17	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
	10⅛	LTV Corp		71	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
	13⅛	LTVA 3.40t		2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅞
	42⅛	LTVCp pf 5		1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞—	⅛
	11	LamsSess 1.18	11	9	15⅛	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
	11½	LaneBry .80	6	7	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
	6⅛	LearSieg .50	7	107	11½	11⅛	11½+	⅛
	23⅞	LearS pf2.25		5	32½	32¼	32½+	½
	24⅛	Leasway .80	9	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
	10⅛	LeedsN .50	9	8	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	12	Leesona .75	7	38	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
	10¼	LehPCt .80	15	3	16¼	16¼	16¼+	⅛
	⅞	LehVal Ind		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
	10⅛	LVIn pf 1.50		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
	10½	Lehmn .94e		60	12½	12	12⅛	
	4½	Lennar Crp		17	5	5	5 +	⅛
	18½	Lenox 1	9	15	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
	4	Levitz Furn	57	138	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
	27⅜	LOF 1.50	8	93	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
	9½	Librty Cp.52	6	23	18½	18½	18½	
	4	LibrtyLn pf		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
	29½	LiggtGp 2.50	80	46	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞—	⅛
	45	LillyEli 1.38	20	766	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛+	⅛
	24	LincNa 1.60	13	183	32⅝	32	32⅛+	⅛
	8	LincNtpl 3		2	64½	64	64	
	15⅛	LincPl 1.68A		9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
	1½	Lionel Corp	8	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	6⅞	Littonin .181	16	125	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
		Littnptc pfc		2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
	16¼	Pitton pfB 2		20	20	20	20	
	6⅛	Lockhd Aire	3	75	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
	21	Loews 1.20	6	43	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅛
	6	LomaFin .58	8	77	7⅞	7½	7⅞+	⅛
	11⅛	LomMt 1.16e	12	48	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	
	14	LoneStInd 1	9	49	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
	15⅛	PoolsL 1.56	7	384	17⅛	17	17⅛	
	12	LIL pfK 13		z200	121½	121¼	121¼—	⅛
	24⅛	LIL pfO 2.47		4	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
	31⅛	Longs Drug .22		28	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞+	⅛
	6½	Loral Corp .30e	7	19	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
	22	LaLand 1.20	12	201	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
	12	LaPacL .28b	13	78	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
	21⅛	LouisGs 1.88	8	522	24	23⅛	24 +	⅛
	11½	Lowenst .60	4	18	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
	34½	Lubrizol 1.18	17	83	38	37⅞	38	
	13½	Luckys .68b	13	864	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	
	6⅛	Ludlow .48		30	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
	22	LukenSt 1.60	8	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
	13⅛	LykesCp 1	5	38	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
	25½	Lykes pf2.50		8	38⅛	38	38	
	4	LynCSys .28	11	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	

M

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
	18⅛	MBPX .48a	3	8	11⅞	11½	11⅝+	¼
	29⅛	MCAInc 1	5	47	31	30⅛	30⅞+	¼
	3½	MEI Cp		6	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
	10⅛	MGICIn .10		488	16⅛	15⅞	16 +	⅛
12	8⅛	MacAF .60b	5	28	8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
5¼	2⅜	MacDonal	7	18	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Macke .30	10	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
7⅛	4⅛	Macmill .25	6	108	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
17	11⅛	Mcml pf 1.20		1	16	16	16	
38⅛	26⅛	Macy 1.20	6	40	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	½
13⅛	9½	MadsFu .60		39	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
9½	6⅛	MagicCf .32	25	54	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Malrtyde .56	12	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅛	4⅞	Manhin .20	4	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
40⅛	25	MfrHan 1.80	9	81	36½	35⅞	35⅞—	⅝
41⅛	32⅛	MAPCO .90	14	70	39¼	38⅞	38⅞+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Marathn Mf	2	79	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
60¼	41¼	MarathnO 2	12	258	58	57	58 +	1¼
21¼	13⅛	Maremt .50	7	32	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MarMid .80		109	11⅛	11	11	
15¼	11½	MarionL .52	13	25	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
61⅞	28½	Marley 1	11	8	54⅛	54	54⅛+	¼
3⅞	8⅛	Marqtte .48a	9	272	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
19⅛	13⅛	Marriot .25t	17	388	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
61⅛	52½	MrshMcL 2	18	43	57	56⅞	57	
25⅞	16⅛	MarshF 1.24	9	71	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
25⅞	16⅛	MartMa 1.40	9	605	26	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
27⅛	17	MrldCup .60	9	34	26½	26	26 +	⅛
31⅛	22½	MascoCp .20	14	237	23	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
25⅞	18⅛	Masonite .54	15	102	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	MasA 1.17e	10	50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅞
32⅛	16⅛	MasyFer 1	5	159	28½	28⅛	28⅛	⅛
7⅛	14⅛	MasCp .60		17	16⅛	16½	16⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	Masinc .96e		91	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
25⅛	19⅛	MatsuE .28e	14	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Mattel Inc	7	166	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
33	28⅛	May DStr1.12	10	231	29⅞	29⅛	29⅞+	½
6⅛	3⅛	Mays JW	14	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
39	30⅛	Mayg 1.58a	14	26	33⅛	33½	33⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	McCorv .84	6	44	16⅛	15⅞	16	
52⅛	37⅛	McDermot 1	5	114	49½	49⅛	49½+	½
60	51⅛	McDnld .0we	23	329	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛+	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	McDonD .44	90	115	24	23½	23⅞—	⅛
32⅞	23⅛	McGEd 1.50	12	25	31¼	30⅞	31¼+	⅛
1	12⅛	McGrwH .64	11	107	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	¼
28	20⅛	MGH pf 1.20		5	26	26	26	
27⅞	24⅛	McLeanTr .46	9	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
23⅞	18⅛	McLoul 1.60	16	34	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞+	¼
12⅛	9⅛	McNei .80	11	19	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
23	14	mead Corp.92	7	87	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
59⅞	36⅛	Mea pfB2.80		1	49	49	49 —	½
26⅛	17	Medufa 1.40	8	16	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞+	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	Melville .68	110	68	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Menasc .68r	5	28	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
64⅛	46⅛	MercStr .80	9	4	48⅛	48	48⅛	
76	65	Merck 1.40	23	283	74½	73½	74½+	½
18⅛	10⅛	Meredith .70	6	20	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
28	16⅛	MestaMch .90a	18	1	27½	27½	27½—	¼
15⅛	12⅛	MGM 1r	7	57	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38⅛	15	Matrom .88	8	154	28½	28¼	28½+	⅜
77	78	MetE pf 7.68		z180	77	77	77	
14	11⅛	MichGs 1.10	7	15	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24⅛	7½	MichTube 1	5	151	20⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	1⅞
29	25⅛	MhWl pf2.67		194	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
22⅛	13⅛	Microwave	12	12	20⅛	20	20 —	⅛
15⅞	12⅛	MidCtl 1.12	9	21	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
16⅛	13⅛	MidSUt 1.32	9	492	15⅛	15½	15½—	⅛
3	1⅛	Midind Mtg		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	MidlRo 1.40	7	17	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	MilesLb 1.28	9	38	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
27⅛	15	Milgo Elect	18	300	16⅛	16½	16½—	¼
17⅛	9⅛	MiltBrad .44	8	17	14⅛	14½	14½—	¼
65	52⅛	MinMM 1.45	24	1220	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛+	⅛
20⅛	18⅛	MinnPL 1.66	7	14	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	MirroAl .96	9	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8	MissnEq .28	9	17	15⅛	15¼	15¼—	⅛
37⅛	22⅛	MPacC 1.40	6	97	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛	1
26½	20⅛	MoPtCr 1.60	7	6	23½	23	23⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MoPSv 1	7	18	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	MoPS pf2.44		8	21	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—
67⅛	47⅛	Mobil 3.40	7	595	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	Mobile Hom		80	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25	15⅛	Mobasco .90	8	20	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3	Mohk Data	300	156	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
24	16⅛	MohkR 1.20	5	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
37⅛	18	Molycorp 1	9	18	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛+	⅛
24	16	Moorh 1.20a	4	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Monogr .20	7	14	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	MonrEq .20	21	57	8	8⅛	8⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	MonrEq .20	21	57	8	8⅛	8⅛	
100	076	Monsan 2.80	8	322	89⅛	88⅛	89⅛+	⅛
34⅛	26⅛	MonDU 2.20	70	80	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
28	022	MonPw 1.80	9	54	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	MontSt 1.80a	0	90	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	MONY .81e	12	56	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
55½	29⅛	MooreMcC 1	6	76	49⅛	48⅛	48⅞—	⅛
64⅛	55⅛	Morgan 1.80	12	259	57⅛	56⅛	57⅛+	⅛
26⅛	18	MorrisKnu 1	5	50	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	MorseSh .30	5	112	12	11⅞	12 +	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	MtgeTr Am		27	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
19⅛	12⅛	MorNor .88	0	65	19	18⅞	18⅞+	⅛
59	041	Motorola .70	25	34	54⅛	53⅞	53⅞—	⅛
44⅛	30⅛	MtFuel 2	11	23	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	
23⅛	19	MtStTel 1.68	9	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
11⅛	7	Muntord .40	6	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
70	15⅛	Munsng 1.08	8	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
23⅛	16⅛	MurphC 1.20	7	25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
21⅛	12⅛	MurryOh 1.20	7	6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	MutlOm 1.32		x32	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
10	7	MyersL .40	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛

N

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
36⅛	23⅛	NCRCp .72	14	737	34½	34⅛	34⅛+	½
22⅛	12⅛	NLInd 1	10	150	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
23	15⅛	NLTCp .64	8	397	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7	NVF 2.45t	8	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
44⅛	35⅛	Nabisco 2.40	10	55	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
36⅛	30⅛	NalcoCh .80	17	71	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NarcoSci .60	7	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
18	10⅛	NashuaC .60	16	36	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
18⅛	110	NatAirl .50	517	337	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	NAvla .77e		14	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
16½	10½	NatCan .57	6	591	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
29⅛	2	NCan pf 1.30		2	29	290	290	
43⅛	21	NtlChem .40	14	67	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞+	⅜
7⅛	5⅛	NatCity Lin		640	8⅛	7½	8⅛+	⅛
52⅛	39⅛	NatDst 2.72	60	7	50⅞	50⅛	50⅞+	⅛
27½	16⅛	NatDist 1.40	8	261	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
25⅛	21	NatFuel 2.16	8	17	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅛	24½	NatFuel pf2.30		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
17	19⅛	NatGyp 1.05	10	76	15	14⅞	15 +	⅛
8	3⅛	Nat Homes		32	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	NatInd .30	4	23	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞—	⅛
14⅛	19⅛	Ntind pf 1.25		0	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+
20⅛	14⅛	NMedCare .03e	11	16	17⅞	17½	17½—	⅛
14	7⅛	NMedE .32	6	50	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
17	17⅛	NMineSv .80	9	30	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
51⅛	46⅛	NatPrsto	10	6	48	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
55⅛	32⅛	Nat Semicn	25	202	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	NSvcInd .78	8	31	13	12⅞	13	
18	12⅛	NStand .96	8	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	
56⅛	44⅛	NStarch .88	15	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
52⅛	37⅛	NatlStl 2.50	14	33	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
5⅛	3½	Nat Tea		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
31	22½	Natoma 1.20	9	129	25⅛	24⅞	25 —	⅛
21	15⅛	Neptune .60	8	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	½
21⅛	17⅛	NevPw 1.60	60	22	21⅛	21	21⅛—	⅛
17	16⅛	NevP pf 1.74		z200	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
21⅛	19	NEngEl 1.85	9	64	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21⅛	NevP pf 2.30		z270	24⅛	24	24	
14⅛	12⅛	NEnGE 1.32	8	58	15⅛	14⅞	15 +	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	NEnP pf2.76		5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
3	25⅛	NEngT 2.36	12	18	30⅛	30⅛	30½	
28½	24	NYSEG 2.40	8	55	27⅞	27½	27⅞+	⅛
24⅛	21	NYSE pf2.12		4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
15	11	Newhall .46	10	2	14½	14½	14½	
3	23	Newmt 1.60	15	207	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
4⅛	12½	NiaMP 1.24	70	161	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
39	31⅛	NiaMpf 3.40		z10	35½	35½	35½+	½
39⅛	33⅛	NiaMpf 3.60		z340	37⅛	370	37⅛	
42	36	NiaMpf 3.90		z100	39½	39⅛	39½+	⅛
43	40	NiaMpf 4.10		0	z10	42½	42½	42½—
52½	44⅛	NiaMpf 4.85		0	z40	51	51	51
56⅛	48	NiaMpf 5.25		z50	55	55	55 +	⅛
81½	77	NiaM pf 7.72		z60	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛+	⅛
14	11½	NiagShre .95e		4	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
26⅞	22⅛	Nicor 2.12	8	156	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
85⅞	63⅛	NorflkWn 5.20	7	24	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛	
19⅛	14½	Norlin 1.25	5	0	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—
45⅞	22⅛	Norris 1.60	6	35	37½	36⅞	36⅞—	1
49⅛	33	NoACoal .90	8	12	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	NoAmMt .60e		44	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
35⅛	19⅛	NoAPhl 1.20	9	26	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	NoCAir .10e	7	59	4	3⅛	4 +	⅛
⅛	13⅛	NoCeAir wt		57	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
11	9⅛	NoestUt 1.02	6	298	11	10⅛	10⅞	
19⅛	16	NIndPS 1.40	8	70	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
1		NorNGs 2.08	7	190	44⅛	43⅛	44 —	⅛
25⅛	23½	NoStPw 1.94	9	68	27⅛	27	27⅛—	⅛
79⅛	73	NSPw pf6.80		z1600	80½	79	79	
118	0	NSP pf 10.36		z50	112½	112½	112½	
83	77	NStaPw pf 7		z1400	79⅛	79½	79½+	½
42¼	25½	NorTel .60	14	51	38⅞	38½	38⅝	
6	3⅛	Northgate E	34	17	4½	4	4½+	¼
46	24⅛	Northrp 1.40	8	63	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
35⅛	23	NwstAirl .45	16	341	31⅞	31⅛	31⅞+	⅛
55⅛	43⅛	NwtBnc 1.80	11	29	530	52⅛	52⅛—	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	NwtEnrgy 2	5	16	28⅛	28⅛	28½	
36⅛	24⅛	NwtEnr ct 2	50	10	28	27⅞	28 —	⅛
49⅛	32⅛	NwtInd 2.25	4	23	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	NwstInd wt		5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9½	NwsMutL 1e	15	40	12¼	12	12⅛—	⅛
37⅛	25⅛	Norton 1.70	90	14	37⅛	37	37 —	⅛
24⅛	17⅛	NorSim .80	10	253	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
54	39⅛	NortS pf 1.60		51	44½	44½	44½—	⅛
31	14½	NucorCp .22	7	14	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛

O

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
14⅛	9⅛	OKCCp .80	5	40	14	13⅞	14	
12½	7⅛	OakInd 0.40	15	4	11⅛	11	11	
19⅛	13½	OccidPet 1	11	825	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	⅜
9	5⅛	OccidPet wt		43	8⅛	8⅛	8½+	⅞
32½	24⅛	OccIP pf2.16		3	31⅛	31½	31½	
62⅛	480	OccIP pf3.60		37	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛+	1⅛
61	47	OccidPt pf 4		0	4	600	59⅞	60 —
24⅛	20⅛	OccIP pf2.50		12	24½	24½	24½	
24	15⅛	Ogden 1.20	5	43	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
37	25⅛	Ogdn pf 1.87		1	34	34	34 —	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	OhioEd 1.66	9	143	18⅛	18½	18⅛—	⅛
57½	44⅛	OhEd pf 4.40		z10	49½	49½	49½	
5	45⅛	OhEd pf 4.56		z10	51	51	51	
8	73⅛	OhEd pf 7.36		z1500	78	78	78 +	⅜
90	80	OhEd pf 8.20		z230	86½	85⅞	85⅞—	⅛
11	103	OhE pf 10.76		z2180	107	106¼	107 +	⅝
8	71½	OhPw pf8.04		z190	80	80	80	
125	110½	OhP pfA 14		z110	124	123	123 —	1
125½	116	OhPw pf 14		z60	124¼	124	124 —	⅛
78	069	OhPw pf7.76		z50	77	77	77 +	½
23½	17¼	OklaGE 1.44	10	101	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
10⅛	10	OklGE pf .80		z320	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
30½	23¼	OklaNG 1.80	7	26	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
45⅛	33⅛	OlinCp 1.32	7	40	41⅛	41	41 —	⅛
46	24⅛	Olinkraft 1	9	15	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞+	⅛
14	9¼	Omark .60	6	5	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15	5	Oneida .76	7	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
15⅛	13	OranRk 1.28	8	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	Orange .18b	10	48	10⅞	10⅛	10⅞+	½
35⅛	25⅛	OutMar 1.40	9	14	28½	28¼	28⅞+	⅛
19½	2⅛	OutletCo .80	5	2	15½	15½	15½	
24⅛	17	OvernitT .80	8	12	22½	22½	22½	
19⅛	10⅛	OverSh .20b	40	12	16	15⅞	16 +	⅛
59½	42	OwensCns 1	13	21	52⅛	51⅞	51⅞—	⅛
63⅛	51⅛	OwenIll 1.88	8	157	57⅞	57⅛	57⅞+	⅛
98	83½	Owill pf4.75		3	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16½	Oxfrdind .68	4	40	18	18	18 —	⅛

P - Q

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
7⅛	5⅛	PNBMR .40	21	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
58½	35	PPGInd 2	9	99	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛+	⅜
9⅛	5½	PSA Inc		0	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—
14⅛	12½	PacAS 1.34		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
23⅛	20	PacGas 1.88	9	193	22⅛	22	22 +	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	PacLtg 1.88	9	83	18⅛	18	18⅛	
33⅛	26⅛	PacLm 1.20	15	49	29⅛	29	29⅛+	⅜
33⅛	25⅛	PacPetrl .80	10	7	28	28	28	
22⅛	20	PacPw 1.70	10	77	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
16⅛	13⅛	PacTT 1.20	8	63	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
80	72½	PacTT pf 6		z10	75½	75½	75½—	½
12⅛	5⅛	PainW .30e	4	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17½	12⅛	PaW pf 1.30		3	14½	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
8½	4	PalmBc .30	5	10	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
8½	5½	Pamida .10e	7	28	5⅞	5½	5½—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	PanAm Air		249	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
40⅛	29⅛	PanEP 2.30	8	97	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅜
15⅛	80	Papercft .66b	8	570	15⅜	15⅛	15½+	¼
31⅛	17⅛	ParkerDrl .05e	8	158	32½	30½	32½+	1⅛
35⅛	21⅛	ParHan 1.20	11	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	ParkPen .40	10	69	16⅛	16¼	16¼+	⅞
14⅛	7⅛	PatrkP .86t	7	38	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
23⅛	16½	Paylsnw .40	8	7	18½	18⅛	18½	
19⅛	14⅛	PeabGa .16	11	32	19⅛	19	19 +	⅛
6⅞	4⅛	PenDix .24b		11	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
60⅛	48	Penney 1.28	14	1100	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛+	⅜
21⅛	19⅛	PaPwLt 1.80		80	51	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛+
51½	44⅛	PaPL pf 4.40		z100	48	48	48 —	½
53	47	PaPL pf 4.50		z170	50	49⅛	49⅛—	⅛
90½	80½	PaPL pf 8.40		z50	90	90	90 +	½
112	102½	PaPLt pf 11		z10	112	112	112	
129	117⅛	PaPLt pf 13		z90	124	124	124	
94	82	PaPL pf 8.70		z140	91	91	91 +	1
37⅛	27⅛	PennwIt 1.60	5	34	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
27½	21	Penwl pf1.60		2	24½	24½	24½+	⅛
34⅛	19⅛	Pennzol 1.32	9	340	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	¼
90⅛	760	Pennz pfB 8		z320	84⅛	83½	84⅛+	⅜
9⅛	5⅛	PeopDrg .20		7	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
39⅛	34⅛	PeoplesGas 3	7	25	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅛
83⅛	69⅛	PepsiCo 2	17	421	84⅛	83⅛	84⅛+	1
27⅛	18⅛	PerkElm .30	20	140	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
30⅛	22⅛	Petinc 1.60	8	17	30⅛	30	030 —	½
16⅛	13⅛	PetInc pf .80		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16½	13⅛	PetInc pf 1		2	16	16	16	
16⅛	11½	PeterPl .80a	10	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
80	63⅛	PetriaSt 1.60	16	7	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛+	1⅛
26	19½	Petrolan .60	7	21	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
25⅛	20⅛	Petrim 2.55e		4	25⅞	25½	25⅞+	⅜
31	25½	Pfizer .84	13	416	28½	28	28⅛+	½
45⅛	36⅛	PhelpD 2.20	17	129	42⅛	42⅛	42½	
17⅛	14⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	10	253	17⅛	17	17⅛	
40⅛	36	PhilE pf 3.80		z1050	39	38⅛	38⅛—	⅜
46⅛	38	PhilE pf 4.30		z200	45⅛	44	45⅛—	1⅛
47	39⅛	PhilE pf 4.40		z100	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
90⅛	78	PhilE pf 8.75		z100	87	87	87 —	½
82	70	PhilE pf 7.85		z30	78	78	78	
100⅛	96	PhilE pf 9.52		z1000	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛—	⅛
99	84½	PhilE pf 9.50		z500	95⅛	95	95	
82⅛	69⅛	PhilE pf 7.80		z540	80	78	78 —	½
15⅛	12⅛	PhilaSub .80	6	49	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
59⅛	49⅛	PhilMorr 1	14	716	56	54⅛	55⅛+	1
8⅛	3⅛	Phillips Ind		28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
13	6½	Philipind pt		0	4	12⅛	12	12 —
64⅛	49⅛	PhilPet 1.80	13	387	60	59⅛	59⅞+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	PhilVnH .60	9	163	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
23⅛	14⅛	Pickwick .32	9	30	19	18⅞	19 +	⅛
17⅛	15	PiedNG 1.44	7	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	Pierl Impt		28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
44⅛	33⅛	Pillsbury 1	15	153	40⅛	40½	40⅛+	⅛
36⅛	27⅛	Pioner 1.30b	10	15	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
18	13⅛	PitneyB .68	7	66	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
48	31	Pittstn .80a	9	1356	42	41⅛	41½—	⅛
31⅛	26⅛	PizzaHt .06e	12	370	27½	26½	27⅛+	⅜
4⅛	3	Plan Resrch	8	25	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
5	2⅛	Playboy .12	23	14	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11½	Plessey .86e	90	11	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
16⅛	11⅛	Pneumo 1	4	11	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
42⅛	31⅛	Polaroid .50	180	236	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
14	8	Ponderosa	14	146	8⅛	8	8⅛	
24⅞	16	PopeTal .70	10	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23	18⅛	Portec	9	10	18⅛	18½	18½—	⅛
20	16⅛	PortGE 1.64	6	59	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
112	102	PoG pf 11.50		z400	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛+	⅛
27⅛	26⅛	PortG pf2.60		5	27⅛	26⅞	27 +	½
65	48⅛	Potlich 1.50	12	6	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛—	⅜
14	11⅛	PotmEl 1.16	10	184	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
38⅛	33	PotEl pf 2.44		11	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	½
49½	43	PotEl pf 4.50		z60	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅛
45	40	PotEl pf 4.04		z510	43½	43½	43½—	⅛
58	52⅛	PotEl pf 5.46		z1350	55	54⅛	55 +	⅛
15	10⅛	Premier .40	9	10	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
18½	14⅛	Premr pf .90		47	17	16⅛	16⅛—	¼
100⅛	81⅛	ProctrG 2.20	21	374	96⅛	94⅛	95⅞+	1⅛
12⅛	8½	ProdRsh .40	6	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
50½	27	Proler 1.40	7	11	41½	41⅛	41½—	¼
17⅛	14½	PSvCol 1.20	8	123	15½	15¼	15½	
27⅛	23⅛	PSvcIn 1.92	10	103	27⅛	27½	27½	
21⅛	18⅛	PSvNH 1.88	8	18	20⅛	20⅛	20½	
20⅛	17⅛	PSvNM 1.44	9	55	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	PSvEG 1.80	9	196	21⅛	21	21¼	
16	14½	PSEG pf1.40		5	16	15⅛	16 +	⅜
58½	52	PSEG pf5.28		z220	56½	55½	56½+	1
121	111½	PSE pf 12.25		z20	121	121	121 +	½
89⅛	76	PSEG pf7.80		z280	84	84	84 +	1½
83	71½	PSEG pf7.52		z100	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛+	⅛
103	94½	PSEG pf9.62		z20	101½	101½	101½—	1
6	4	Pubickr Ind		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Pueblo Int		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅛	PuerRI Cem		1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
30⅛	25⅛	PugSPL 2.36	8	36	29⅛	28⅞	29 —	¼
38⅛	27⅛	Pullmn 1.20	11	25	37⅞	37½	37⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	PurexCp .96	9	24	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Purltn Fash	9	37	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
45½	25⅛	Purolr 1.08	9	15	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
28⅛	22⅛	QuakOat .84	14	97	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞—	⅛
110½	103	QuaO pf 9.56		z50	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞—	⅜
20⅛	15	QuakStO .78	12	83	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅛	Questor .01r	11	23	6⅛	6	6⅛	

R

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
30⅛	18⅛	RCA 1	15	506	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞+	⅛
45	38⅛	RCApf 3.50		z90	43⅛	43½	43⅛+	⅜
71	52	RCAcvpf 4		5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛—	⅛
9	4⅛	RTE .16b	14	14	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
53	46½	RalstonPu 1	15	104	53⅛	52⅛	53⅛+	⅜
6⅛	3⅛	Ramada Inn	97	331	4⅛	3⅛	3⅞	
13½	7	Rancoln .64	12	17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5	Rapid Am		12	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
26	18⅛	Rap Jrpf2.25		12	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
30⅛	24⅛	RapAm pf 3		1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
34⅛	27	Raybest 1.51	5	18	32⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
23⅛	15⅛	Raymint .68	7	453	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
66½	44⅛	Raytheon 1.20	13	133	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞+	⅛
23	16⅛	ReadBat .60	4	78	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞	
5⅛	2½	Redman Ind		53	4⅛	4	4	
15½	10	ReeceCp .74	12	14	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
34	22	Reeves 1.80	6	7	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
19⅛	11⅛	ReichCh .74	8	37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
11	7	ReliabSt .64	6	4	9½	9½	9½—	⅛
33⅛	18	RelianEl 1	12	137	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅜
94	51½	Relian pf 3		4	88⅛	88	88⅛+	⅛
60½	34	Relia pf 1.60		4	56½	56½	56½+	⅛
18⅛	6	Relian Grp		52	16½	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
31	12	RelGrp pfB		5	28½	28⅛	28½	
20⅛	8½	RelGrp pfC		84	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Republic Cp	11	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
18½	10	RepFinS .80	8	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	1	RepMtg Inv		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
40⅛	27⅛	RepStl 1.60	11	203	37	36⅛	36⅛+	½
13⅛	7⅛	ResrvOil .16	8	239	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Revco DS.22	18	301	21⅛	20⅛	21½+	⅜
12⅛	7⅛	Rever Copp		145	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
88⅛	68⅛	Revlon 1.60	18	141	86½	86	86⅛+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Rexham .32	8	42	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
39½	20½	Rexnrd 1.32	7	55	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	½
68⅛	55	Reynln 3.08	8	109	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛+	⅛
80	61	Reyln pf2.25		2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
42⅛	22⅛	ReynMet 1.20	9	237	42⅛	41⅞	42⅛+	⅛
91	56½	ReyM pf4.50		8	89	88	89 +	½
15⅛	8⅛	ReynSe .40a	6	26	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	Richardsn 1	10	47	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
26⅛	21½	RichMer .70	12	96	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅜
21⅛	16½	Richmnd .80	16	349	21⅛	20½	20⅛—	⅜
20⅛	14⅛	RiegelTex 1.10	5	23	17	16⅛	16⅛	
24⅛	15	RioGran .60	6	12	19⅛	19½	19⅛—	½
13⅛	9½	RioGr pf .80		21	12⅛	12	12½+	⅛
20⅛	14½	RiteAid .24	14	50	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	½
23⅛	13⅛	Robshaw .90	9	10	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅛	21	Robrtsn 1.50	4	5	22	22	22	
12⅛	9½	Robins .28a	10	118	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
17⅛	15½	RochG 1.88b	9	40	17⅛	17½	17⅛+	⅛
15½	12⅛	RochTel .88	8	14	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
13½	10⅛	Rockowr .64	6	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
33⅛	23⅛	Rockwlint 2	9	49	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
76⅛	55⅛	RohmH 1.28	22	43	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4	Rohr Ind		350	6⅛	6	6	
27⅛	20	Rollins .36	14	31	23⅛	23½	23½—	¼
6	4	Ronson Cp		6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16½	Roper 1.20	7	9	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25	17	RorerA .94	11	160	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
31½	20	Rosario .40b	9	56	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞—	⅛
36⅛	22⅛	Rowan .20	5	31	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	RoyCCol .80	9	28	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
50½	41⅛	RoylD 3.26e	5	361	46⅛	46½	46⅛—	¼
8⅛	4⅛	Roylind .10e	7	35	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22½	Rubbrm .48	140	5	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
24½	16⅛	Rucker .28	5	112	21½	21¼	21⅛—	¼
14⅛	10⅛	RussTog .76	6	15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
14⅛	9	Ryder Sys	10	1763	15	14	14⅞+	⅜

S

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
3⅛	2	SCA Svc	18	19	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
19⅛	11½	SCMCp .80	7	80	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	½
14⅛	8⅛	SOSCon .40	7	x10	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
47¼	35	SabineR .60	12	16	45½	44⅛	44⅛—	¾
5⅛	2⅛	Safegrd Ind	10	9	4	4	4	
485	39⅛	SafewyStr 2	9	379	43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	⅜
15	8	SagaCp .28	10	21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
50	33½	StJoMin 1.30	13	29	42⅛	42	42 —	⅜
13⅛	11	StJoLtP 1.12	9	20	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
39	23⅛	StLSaF 2.50	9	16	39⅛	38½	39⅛+	¼
12⅛	10⅛	StPaulS .96a		180	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
50½	34½	StRegP 1.32	9	100	40⅛	40	40⅛+	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Salant .24b	5	7	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
14⅛	11½	SanDGs 1.20	7	77	14	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR .99t	5	3	8	8	8 —	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Sandrs Asso	14	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
40¼	30⅛	SFeInd 1.80	8	152	37⅛	37⅛	37½+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	SFeInd pf.50		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	½
35½	20⅛	SanFeInt .30	11	158	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛+	⅜
14	9⅛	SargtWel .30	7	5	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
4½	3¼	Saul REst		9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	SavA Stop	35	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	½
11¼	5	SavOnDr .20	8	27	7⅛	7	7 —	⅛
9⅛	8	SavElP .50e	4	10	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
14⅛	12⅛	SavnEA 1.34		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
12⅛	11	SavEl pf1.28		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
15⅛	6⅛	SavinB Mch	18	60	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Saxon Ind		80	193	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—
10⅛	3	Schaefer Cp		32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
60¼	47½	ScheringPl 1	20	201	54½	54⅛	54⅛+	¼
24	16⅛	SchlitzBr .68	13	86	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
95	70	Schlumb .80	21	407	95⅛	94⅛	95⅛+	⅛
16⅛	11⅛	SCOAIn .70	5	5	14	13⅞	14	
7⅛	5⅛	ScottLad .36	8	23	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	½
29⅛	18	ScotFet 1.20	9	7	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
19⅛	13⅛	ScottFor .84	6	10	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅞
24⅛	14⅛	ScottPap .76	9	309	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	¼
10⅛	7	Scottys .10	15	281	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	½
18⅛	11⅛	ScovillMfg 1		x37	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	ScudDuoVt	13	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
9	7⅛	Scudd pf.83e		100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
33	14½	SeaCont .50	5	151	31⅛	29⅞	31⅛+	2½
32⅛	20½	SeabCL 1.60	5	93	30½	30	30½+	⅜
6⅛	3⅛	SeabWA .22t		23	4	4	4 —	⅛
31⅛	23⅛	Seagram .80	11	21	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Seaprv .06e	6	5	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
22⅛	14	SealdPw .80	9	27	23	22⅛	22⅞+	¼
18	13⅛	SearleG .52	9	256	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
79⅛	61½	Sears 1.60a	19	664	67½	66⅛	67⅛+	1
7⅛	2⅛	Seatrain Lin	50	163	7	6⅞	7	
35⅛	22	Sedcolnc .18	7	329	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅞
6½	4½	SvcCpInt .20	4	24	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
16	11½	Servomt .76	7	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5½	Shaksre .32	7	6	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
18½	11⅛	Shapell .10	6	18	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
70½	47⅛	ShellOil 2.80	7	227	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛+	¼
14½	11⅛	ShellrGl .60	4	23	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19½	15⅛	ShlIGl pf1.40		10	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
41⅛	33⅛	SherwW 2.20	14	16	40⅛	40	40⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	SierrPac 1	8	14	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
24⅛	15⅛	Signal 1b	12	114	21½	20⅛	21½+	¼
23	15	Signal pf 1		4	20	20	20	
40⅛	32	SignodeCp 1.20	14	38	40⅛	40½	40⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5	SimPrec .14	10	21	8	7⅞	7⅞	
23½	11½	SimpPat .50	12	191	13½	13¼	13½+	¼
26	8⅛	Singer Co		410	21½	20⅞	20⅞—	¼
45⅛	24½	Singr pf 3.50		x66	42⅛	41¼	41½—	½
28	19⅛	Skaggs .50	12	8	24½	23⅞	24⅛+	⅜
112½	660	Skelly 1.60a	12	11	111½	110½	111	
12⅛	7⅛	Skil Corp	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
22¼	15¼	Skyline .32	29	282	17⅛	17½	17½—	¼
18⅛	8⅛	SmithAO .80	74	17	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
41⅛	28⅛	SmithInt .52	9	265	40	39⅞	40 +	⅛
75¼	58½	SmithKline 2	17	266	76⅛	75	76⅛+	⅞
19⅛	13	SmithTr .50	7	17	18⅛	18¼	18⅞+	⅛
17⅛	11	SolaBas .80	8	8	16½	16⅛	16½	
6⅛	3	Sonesta Inf		13	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
10⅛	8⅛	SonyCp .02e	30	459	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
35⅛	27⅛	SooLin 2.45E	6	4	32	32	32	
18	15⅛	SCarEG 1.52	9	99	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
30	26	SCEG pf2.50		1	28½	28½	28½+	½
17	14⅛	SoJerin 1.56	7	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	SoestBk .40b	10	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7	5	SoestPS .89t	9	2	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SoCalE 1.68	7	946	20⅞	20½	20⅞—	⅜
16½	13⅛	SouthCo 1.40	9	4505	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
38	31⅛	SoInGE 2.40	8	37	38⅛	38	38	
58¼	48⅛	SoNRes 1.85	7	22	56⅛	56½	56⅛+	⅛
38⅛	32⅛	SoNwEnTl 3	80	21	38	37⅞	38 +	⅛
47¼	43⅛	SoNE pf 3.82		200	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
56	52½	SoNE pf 4.62		z70	54½	54½	54½	
381	30	SouPac 2.24	8	188	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛+	⅜
62⅛	50⅛	SouRy 2.32	10	9	30	61⅞	61⅛	61⅞+
37⅛	27½	SoUnCo 1.76	18	18	37	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
26½	21	Southlnd .50	12	32	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	
74¼	40⅛	SouRoyl 1.20	16	21	66½	65⅛	66½+	¼
24⅛	20⅛	SwstBnksh .96	9	35	21½	21¼	21½+	⅜
13⅛	6⅛	SwstFor .20	14	34	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
25⅛	16¼	SwtFl pf1.50		4	20½	20⅛	20½+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SwPbSv .98	8	341	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	SprtnFd 6		140	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sparton .24a	6	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
16⅛	10	SperryHul 1	8	13	15⅛	15½	15⅛	
37	31	SprryHpf 3		3	36½	36¼	36½—	½
51⅛	38⅛	SperryR .92	11	515	46⅛	45½	46⅛+	⅛
15	6⅛	Sprague El		39	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15¼	18¼	SpringM .75	90	6	12¼	12⅛	12½—	⅛
29⅛	20⅛	SquarD 1.10	17	111	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	¼
38⅛	28½	Squibb .90	14	201	32	31⅛	31⅛	
31⅛	23⅛	StaleyMfg 1	6	x31	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	¼
23½	21⅛	StPoor 1.92a		27	23⅛	23	23¼	
43⅛	32⅛	StBrand 1.28	130	144	34⅛	34⅛	34½—	⅜
51¼	45	StdBr pf 3.50		z450	51	50⅞	51 —	⅛
49⅛	36⅛	StdBPaint .40	22	30	40⅛	40¼	40¼—	⅛
39¼	29⅛	StdOilCl 2.20	8	509	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	
54⅛	40⅛	StdOilInd 2.30	9	576	51⅞	51	51⅞+	¼
79⅛	61½	StdOilOh 1.36	20	185	67⅛	67⅛	67½+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	StdPrets .40		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7	5⅛	StdPrud .65	33	8	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
16½	9¼	Standex .75	7	21	15⅞	15¼	15¼+	⅛
33⅛	21	StanWk 1.04	9	17	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Stanray .60		18	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20⅛	16⅛	Starrett 1a	7	2	20	20	20	
2⅛	1⅛	StaMut Inv		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12	10⅛	StaMSe 1.05		30	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
43⅛	41½	StaufChm 1.44	9	209	46	45⅛	45 +	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Sterchi .48	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
21	15⅛	SterDrug .70	12	383	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
6½	4⅛	SterlPre .11t	7	32	6⅛	6	6	
16	2	Sterndnt .40	7	39	13½	13⅛	13½+	⅛
26⅛	17⅛	StevenJ 1.20	7	228	20⅛	19⅞	20 +	¼
34⅛	23⅛	StewWa 1.96	8	13	31⅞	31½	31⅞+	¼
26⅛	18⅛	StokVC 1.20	8	10	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
63⅛	48⅛	StoneW 2.50	6	11	51½	50⅛	50⅛—	1⅛
15⅛	2⅛	Stone Con.56	5	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
21	5⅛	StopShop 1	5	3	16½	15⅞	15⅞	
13½	9	StorTec .67t	8	41	11⅛	11½	11½—	¼
30⅛	15⅞	StorerBdg 1	10	75	30⅞	30⅛	30⅛+	½
15⅛	10⅛	StridRite .80	7	1	13½	13½	13½	
60⅞	39⅞	StuWor 1.32	5	97	60	59⅛	59⅛—	⅜
39⅛	39⅛	StudWor wi		1	40	40	40 +	½
45	30½	StW pfA 1.40		5	44	43⅛	43⅛—	¼
6½	3⅛	Suave Shoe	5	8	5	4⅞	5	
20⅛	14⅛	SubPrG 1.08	7	13	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅜
11⅛	6⅛	SuCrest .50	4	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
25⅛	11¼	SunChm .40	8	16	24⅛	24½	24⅛+	¼
39⅛	26⅛	SunCo 1.48	6	49	37⅞	37½	37⅞	
42½	31¼	SunCo pf2.25		33	40	39⅛	40 +	½
28⅛	20⅛	Sunbeam 1.08	10	23	24	23⅞	24	
37⅛	7	Sundstrnd 1	9	121	34⅞	34½	34⅞+	⅛
51⅛	35⅛	Sunds pf3.50		9	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	SunshMg .36	15	103	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅜
19⅛	18⅛	SuperVal .66	9	21	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
203	148	SuprOil 1.80	15	35	191	189	191 +	1
7⅛	5⅛	SupmkG .24	6	34	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
40⅛	16	Superscpe	7	16	20⅞	20⅛	20⅞+	⅛
6½	4	Sutro Mtg		10	6¼	6¼	6¼	
19½	10⅛	Swank .88a	9	77	18½	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
22¼	16¼	Sybron .84	9	12	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
42½	33½	Sybrn pf2.40		2	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛+	⅜

T

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
16¼	12⅛	Ticor 1	13	16	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	TRE Corp		33	9⅛	9⅛	9½	
38½	26¼	TRWIn 1.40	10	290	36⅛	36⅛	36½—	⅜
86⅛	63⅛	TRW pf 4.40		37	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛—	¼
78	58	TRW pf 4.50		4	75½	74½	75½+	1¼
32½	23¼	TaftBrd .80	9	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
11	6⅛	Talley .60	5	34	9⅛	9½	9½—	¼
12⅛	8⅛	TalleypfB 1		8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19	15½	TampEl 1.12	8	195	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
47⅛	26½	Tandy Corp	10	345	31	30½	30⅞+	⅛
21⅛	13½	Tandycrft	7	17	15⅛	15	15	
12¼	5⅞	Tappan .20	24	10	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
49⅛	18	Technicr .15	23	104	43⅛	43	43⅛—	¼
7	4⅛	Technicolr	9	8	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	Technicon	12	58	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞+	⅛
67⅛	44¼	Tektronx .24	19	34	64	64	64	
10⅛	5¼	Telecor .30	8	19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
80½	22¼	Teledn 1.45t	9	133	75	74	74⅛—	⅜
115	62	Teledyn pf 6		2	113	113	113 +	1
11¼	5¼	Teleprmpt		494	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Telex Cp	110	65	3⅛	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
34¼	26	Tenneco 1.88	8	530	33⅛	33⅛	33½+	⅛
126	97½	Tennc pf5.50		2	124	123½	123½	
18⅛	13⅛	TesoroPet 1	5	198	14⅛	14½	14½+	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		50	27	26⅛	26⅞	
28⅛	23⅛	Texaco 2	8	1282	27⅛	27	27¼+	⅛
43½	34½	TexComm 1	13	159	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	½
39⅛	28½	TexETr 1.85	8	75	37	36⅞	36⅞+	⅛
25⅛	24⅛	TxET pf 2.40		3	25⅛	25¼	25⅛—	⅛
302	27⅛	TxET pf 2.87		25	29⅛	29	29 —	⅛
43⅛	29	TexGasTr 2	8	94	43½	42⅞	43¼+	⅛
40⅛	28⅛	TxGs pf 1.50		1	42¼	42¼	42¼+	1⅞
15⅛	11⅛	Texasind 1b	10	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	¼
129⅛	93⅛	TexInst 1	33	187	115½	114⅛	115⅛+	⅜
8¼	5¼	Texas Intl	9	191	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	3¼	TexOGs .22e	9	64	21½	21¼	21⅛+	¼
23½	17	TxPcLd .35e	20	20	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
22¼	17	TexUtil 1.32	10	273	20¼	20	20¼+	¼
37⅛	28	Texsglf 1.20	11	75	34½	34¼	34½+	⅛
9⅛	4½	Textl Ind		92	4⅛	4⅛	4½—	⅛
31⅛	20⅛	Textron 1.20	11	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
37	26⅛	Textr pf 2.08		5	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
28⅛	19½	Textr pf 1.40		7	28½	28½	28½+	⅜
19⅛	12⅛	Thiokol .84	7	45	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
43	33	ThomBet .80	20	83	40⅛	40	40⅛+	⅛
13½	7⅛	Thomin .40b	10	15	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	ThomJW .50	8	39	13¼	12⅞	13¼+	½
9⅛	6¼	ThriftDg .40	10	22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
40	28½	TidwatM .80	6	37	37	36⅛	36⅛—	½
19½	13¼	Tigerint .40	9	123	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
69½	57⅛	Timeinc 2	12	45	63⅛	63	63⅛	
23⅛	18⅛	TimeMir .60	14	17	21⅛	21½	21½—	⅜
59⅛	36⅛	Timkn 2.20a	10	42	57⅛	56⅞	57⅛+	½
15¼	9⅛	Tish Rlty		49	14⅛	14⅛	14½	
6½	4⅛	TobinP .15e		2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
14	7⅛	Todd Shipyd		3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	TolEdls 2.12	8	67	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	
19¼	10½	TonkaCp .48	5	32	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
8¼	6¼	TootRol .40b	21	2	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞	
14¼	4⅛	Tracor .20	8	9	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	
28⅛	19½	TraneCo .95	8	15	25⅛	25	25½+	½
35⅛	29	TranUn 1.76	12	8	34⅛	34	34 —	⅜
15⅛	7½	TransW Air		154	13	12⅛	12⅛—	¼
19⅛	11⅛	TWApf 2		10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8¼	Transam .62	10	827	13¼	13	13⅛	
92	65	Trans pf4.50		2	94½	94⅛	94½+	2½
23	020	Traninc 1.92		28	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	⅛
15	8½	Transco .80	7	107	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8	Transcn .45	10	12	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅜
12	6¼	TranOhF .20	5	21	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
26½	16⅛	Tranwy 1.40	7	19	20½	20	20½+	½
37¼	25	Travlrs 1.08	14	753	37⅛	36⅛	37 +	⅛
44	32¼	Travelr pf 2		6	43¼	42⅞	43¼+	⅜
21⅛	18½	TriCon 1.52e		41	20⅛	20¼	20⅛+	⅛
2½	1⅛	TriSou Mtge		9	1⅛	1½	1½	
15½	10⅛	Trianind .90	25	8	12½	12	12 —	½
12½	6½	Triang Pac		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛	15⅛	Trinity Ind.56	5	35	20	19½	19⅞+	⅛
30½	24¼	Tropican .30	17	31	26⅛	26½	26⅛+	⅛
13½	11½	TucsonG .96	9	135	13½	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
15	8⅛	TwenCen .50	12	41	10⅛	10¼	10¼—	⅛
17⅛	11½	TycoLab .20	9	29	13⅛	13⅛	13½—	⅛
21¼	16	Tyler Corp.50	6	147	20¼	20	20¼	

U

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
29⅞	21⅛	UALInc .60		207	25⅞	25½	25⅞—	⅛
29½	21¼	UAL pf .40		1	25½	25½	25½	
16⅛	13½	UGICp 1.40	7	12	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
29⅛	27	UGI pf 2.75		z150	29½	29	29½—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	UMCInd 1	9	12	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
5⅛	⅞	UMET Tr		12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅛	10	UOP .10e		54	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
35⅛	19⅛	UVInd 1.43	4	627	31½	30½	31⅛+	⅛
25¼	20½	UARCO 1.30	6	12	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
11¼	7⅛	Unarco .60	6	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
49	44	UnINV 2.86e	9	24	44½	44¼	44¼—	⅛
10⅛	8½	UnBancp .84	10	70	10⅛	10½	10½—	⅛
67⅛	59⅛	UCamp 1.60	13	169	63⅛	62½	63⅛+	⅜
76⅛	60⅛	UnCarb 2.50	10	572	65⅞	65⅛	65⅛+	⅜
9⅛	6⅛	Un Commrc		10	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Union Corp	30	82	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
15¼	12½	UnElec 1.36	8	138	15⅛	15½	15⅛+	⅛
29	26¼	UnEl pf 2.72		4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
88	76	UnEl7lpf 8		2	83½	83	83 —	1
6	3⅛	Un Fidelity	6	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
55½	40⅛	UnOCal 2.10	7	124	53⅛	52¼	53 +	½
93	76	UPacCp 2.80	10	138	85⅛	85	85⅛—	¼
16¼	13⅛	UnPac pf .47		4	15	15	15 —	¼
2⅛	1⅛	Unions Inc		5	2	2	2	
10½	7⅛	Unlroyal .50	20	x120	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
82⅛	71	Unlryal pf 8		y190	79⅛	79	79⅛+	2¼
11¼	5⅛	Unit Brands	7	90	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
12	6⅛	UnBrnd pfA		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	UnitCp .97e		161	9½	9¼	9¼	
10⅛	5¼	UFinCal .24	6	178	10	9⅞	9⅞	
24⅛	14	UGasP 1.32	5	760	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞+	⅛
13⅛	7¼	Un Guarnty	20	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
25½	22⅛	UIllum 2.32	7	31	25⅛	25	25⅛+	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	UnitInd .60	7	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
7½	4⅛	UnitInn .10	7	8	5⅛	5¼	5⅛+	⅛
12¼	9¼	UJerBk 1.04	7	23	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
18⅛	11½	UnitMM .80		71	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
41⅛	15⅛	Un Nuclr	14	119	33	31⅛	32⅛—	½
3¼	1⅛	UnitPk Min	288	14	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞+	⅛
19	15	USFoS 1.11e		10	16⅛	16½	16⅛—	⅛
45½	32½	USFidG 2.48	13	39	45	44⅛	44⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	69	23⅛	22⅞	22⅞—	¼
28⅛	22½	USGy pf 1.80		3	26	26	26	
10⅛	5¼	USHom .16	11	29	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	¼
7⅛	3⅛	USInd .20	11	85	6⅛	6½	6⅛	
12¼	6⅞	USLeasg .37	5	37	10⅛	10	10 —	⅜
3⅛	1⅞	US RltyInv		3	2	2	2	
38½	19½	USShoe 1.05	7	48	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	½
57½	49⅛	US Steel 3	9	573	50¼	50	50	
23⅛	19⅛	USTobac 1	11	35	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	⅜
37½	305	UnTech 1.20	8	317	35⅛	35	35⅛—	⅛
168½	113½	UnTech pf 8		4	158	157¼	157⅛—	¾
109	104	UnTech pf7.32		11	107	106	106	
17	14	UnITel 1.20	10	285	17	16⅞	17 +	¼
2⅛	1¼	UnITel wt		338	1½	1¼	1⅜+	⅛
22½	18¼	UnTl 2pf1.50		4	21	20⅞	21 +	½
9⅛	4½	Unitrod .05e	10	47	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11¼	Univar .56	6	9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18½	UnLeaf 1.32	6	21	25¼	24⅞	24⅞—	¼
48½	37⅛	Upjohn .96	18	381	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛—	¼
15¼	11⅛	USLIFE .36	6	201	15⅛	14⅞	15 —	⅛
11½	9⅛	UslifeF .96a		15	11¼	11	11¼+	¼
63	46⅛	Utahint 1a	12	219	57	55	57 +	2¼
36¼	27⅛	UtahPL 2.80	8	64	35⅛	35½	35⅛+	¼
32⅛	29⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		35	31¼	31⅛	31⅛—	¼

V

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
28⅛	19	VFCp 1.10	7	11	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
20½	11½	VSICorp .68	8	91	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Valleyin .40	5	36	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
172	12	Varian .20	12	41	14⅛	14½	14⅛	
7	4⅛	Venice .20	22	7	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
14¼	12⅛	VestSe 1.31e		11	13⅛	13½	13⅛	
31	17⅛	Vetco .10e	5	229	18½	17⅛	18½+	1⅛
11⅛	7½	Viacom Int	11	116	10	9⅞	9⅞	
8	3⅛	Victor Comp		7	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
14⅛	12¼	VaEPw 1.24	8	394	14⅛	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
43½	40	VaEP pf4.04		z30	43½	43⅛	43½	
56½	49	VaEP pf 5		z10	52½	52½	52½—	1⅛
102¼	98	VaEP pf9.75		z170	101½	100½	100½	
30⅛	27⅛	VaEP pf2.90		2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
80	72⅛	VaEP pf7.45		z10	76½	76½	76½—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Vornado Inc	5	20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
27⅛	18⅛	Vulcan Mtr 1	11	42	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛

W

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
23	19⅛	Wachova .50	11	380	21½	21½	21½	
5⅛	2⅛	Wach Rlty		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	11½	WalMart .08	15	52	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
16½	12⅛	Walgreen 1	80	44	16	15⅞	15⅞	
33⅛	28⅛	WlkrA 1.40a	9	41	30⅛	30⅛	30½	
24⅛	18⅛	WallBus .60	9	8	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	¼
20	11½	WallMu .80a	7	25	19½	18⅛	18⅛	
44¼	30⅛	Walt Jim1.20	8	163	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
12⅛	10⅛	WaltJ pf 1		z100	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
48	33⅛	WaltJ pf1.60		5	34¼	33⅞	33⅞—	¼
10⅛	6½	WardFd .47t	11	16	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
12¼	6⅛	Warnaco .60t		131	6⅞	6½	6⅞—	¼
30½	16⅛	WarnS 1.20	14	9	26	25⅞	25⅞—	½
25⅛	17½	WrnCom .60	6	80	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞	
51	35	WrnC pf 1.25		2	39	39	39	
10	6½	WrnerCo .50	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
38½	29⅛	WarnerL 1	16	337	34⅞	34½	34⅞+	⅛
20	18	WashGs 1.88	10	24	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	
17	10⅛	WashNat .80	7	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
20	12⅛	WashSH 1	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	¼
23⅛	19½	WasWat 1.68	8	x27	22⅞	22½	22½	
9⅛	6⅛	WasteM .05e	9	323	9	8⅞	9	
35⅛	19⅛	WatkinJ .32	10	9	19⅛	19½	19⅛—	⅜
8¼	4⅛	WayGos .40	7	12	7	6⅞	7	
19	14½	WayG pf1.60		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	½
7	4	Wean Unit	10	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9½	5½	Weathrd .40	9	2	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	WebbDel E	13	91	7¼	7	7¼	
26	19⅛	WeisMkt .72	9	12	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞+	⅛
26¼	15⅛	WellsFrgo 1	9	45	25½	25¼	25½	
8⅛	5⅛	WellFM .13e	19	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
55	47½	WtPP pf4.50		z70	51½	50½	50½—	⅛
42⅛	33½	WstPtPep 2.40	7	14	36	35⅛	35⅞—	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	WnAirL .40a	16	60	11¼	11	11¼+	¼
25¼	17⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	43	24⅞	24½	24½—	⅛
15½	11⅛	WnNorA .40b	4	39	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
14¼	6	WnPac Ind	7	9	12½	12⅛	12¼+	¼
18⅛	12⅛	WnPubl .80b	6	8	16⅛	16¼	16¼—	⅛
19⅛	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	9	123	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
65	54	WnUn pf 6		1	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛—	⅜
25½	25⅛	WnUn pf2.56		9	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	
17⅛	13	WestgEl .97	6	1043	17⅛	17¼	17¼—	⅛
47½	32½	Wstvco 1.50	9	49	37¼	37	37¼	
25⅛	16⅛	Weybrg 1.36	6	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	¼
49⅛	37	Weyerhr .80	25	705	41	40¼	40⅞+	⅜
66⅛	55¼	Weyr pf 2.80		34	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛—	⅛
23¼	18	WheelFr .60	11	127	22½	22⅛	22½	
23⅛	16⅛	WheelPlt Stl		20	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
59	53	WhelPlt pf 6		z200	57	57	57 +	½
49	44¼	WhelPlt pf 5		z10	47	47	47	
34¼	24¼	Whirlpol .80	13	1376	25	24⅛	25	
25½	18½	WhiteCons 1	6	102	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
37	34⅛	WhitC pfC 3		1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	
9½	3⅛	White Mot		47	6⅛	6½	6½—	⅛
29⅛	14⅛	Whiting 1.30	7	48	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅜
6⅛	3	Whittaker	16	76	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Wickes .25r		38	10½	10¼	10⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4	WiebdtSt .28	7	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
29	20	WilimsCos 1	6	216	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
7½	5⅛	WilshrO .12e	8	17	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
41⅛	36½	WinnDx 1.56	13	26	37⅛	37¼	37¼—	⅜
54	49	WinnDix B		1	50½	50½	50½+	⅜
9½	5⅛	Winnebago	88	79	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	¼
16¼	13⅛	WinterJ .68	5	6	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
30	24¼	WiscElPw	210	60	28⅛	28¼	28⅛+	⅜
19¼	17	WisGas 1.70	9	28	18¼	18	18	
28⅛	25⅛	WisG pf 2.55		15	26½	26½	26½	
19⅛	16⅛	WiscPL 1.60	9	106	19⅛	19¼	19⅛+	⅜
18⅛	15⅛	WiscPS 1.46	9	23	18½	18⅛	18½+	⅜
29½	20½	Witco 1.40	8	18	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞+	⅛
21⅛	10	WittrD .60	4	22	14⅛	14½	14½—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	WolvrW .10e	6	12	4⅛	4⅛	4½+	⅛
12⅛	11⅛	Wometco .44	7	21	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
10⅛	5½	WoodCp .10e	3	35	8⅛	8⅛	8½	
37⅛	13⅛	WoodPet .30	11	69	31	30¼	31 +	⅜
27¼	20¼	Wolwth 1.20	6	153	22½	22	22¼+	⅛
39¼	31¼	Wolw pf 2.20		7	33½	33¼	33¼+	⅛
6⅛	4	World Airw	9	3	4½	4⅛	4½+	⅛
79½	64⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	9	11	79¼	78⅛	78⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Wylaln .60	12	33	10⅛	10	10⅛	
6⅛	2	Wyly Corp		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

X

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
68⅛	48⅛	XeroxCp 1.20	15	2545	66⅛	65⅛	65⅛+	¼
12⅛	74	xtra Inc	99	25	12	11¼	11⅞+	½

Y

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
12⅛	6¼	Yates Ind		12	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
13	9⅛	YngSDr .15j	66	7	10½	10½	10½	

Z

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
25⅛	15	ZaleCorp .88	7	169	17⅛	17	17	
16	11⅛	Zapata .30b	4	23	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	
9½	5⅛	Zayre Corp	5	7	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
40⅛	23⅛	ZenithRad 1	16	131	33⅛	32½	32½—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Zurnind .40	9	33	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	



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European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	36.70
Albert Heijr	180
Algembank	282
Amrobank	65.90
A'dam	62
Fokker	32
Heineken	140.50
H.V.A.	53.60
Holl-Am-H	86
Hoogovens	50.30
K.L.M.	116
Nti Nieder	79.30
Pakhoed	93
Philips new	28.70
Robeco	195
Rolinco	148
Royal Dutch	124.20
Unilever	117.10
Van Ommer	213
VerMach	148

Brussels

Arbed	3,920
Brux-Lamb	1,850
Cock Ougrée	802
Electrobel	5,910
GB-Inno-BM	1,665
Hoboken	3,915
Petrofina	4,840
Ph Gevaert	1,144
Soc. Générale	2,275
Solvay	2,390
Un. Minière	1,194

Frankfurt

AEG	89.20
BASF	156.30
Bayer	129.40
Commerzbk	188.50
Cont.Gumm	91
Daimler	348
Deemag	162.80
DeutBank	295.70
DresdeBk	220.70
Hoechst	140.50
Gels Aktien	83
Hoesch	59.30
Karlstd	379
Kaufhof	242
KHD	160
Lufthansa	97
Mannesmann	357.50
Metallgesell	240
Neckermann	91
RWE new	156.30
Schering	343
Siemens	284.30
Thyssen	125.70
Veba	127
Volkswagen	133.80

London

Anglo-Am	2.06
Anglo-Am cp	£20.50
Barclay Bk	2.50
Beecham Gr	3.57
BICC	1.13
Boots	1.19
Bowater	1.86
Brit-Am Tob	2.71
Brit Oxyg	0.63
Brit Pet	5.86
Burmah	0.39
CadburySc	0.47
Chartered	1.28
Courtaulds	1.36
Daggafont	1.19
DeBeer D	1.94
Decca Rec	2.18
Distillers	1.29
Dunlop	0.87
E Mustline	2.26
GEC	1.46
FreeStGed	8.50
GKN	3.12
Glaxo Gr	3.68
Gold Fields	—
Gt Un St	1.85
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd	4.12
Hudson Bay	£13 ⅛
Imp Chem	3.51
Impa	0.75
Mark&Spen	0.98
MetalBox	2.62
Nichols	0.70
Plessey	0.76
Rand Mines	1.40
Rank Org	1.51
Royal Dutch	35.75
R.T.Z.	1.94
Shell	4.24
Thorn (A)	2.34
Tube Invest	3.24
Union Carb	1.95
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	£26 3/16
West Deep	5.45
West Drief	13.75
West Hold	£11 11/16
West Min	1.89
Woolworth	0.59½
ZCI	0.24¼

Milan

Bastogi	1,092
Erba	2,230
Erc Marelli	455
Fiat	1,760
Finsider	261
Generali	43,210
IFI	2,375
Italgas	759
Italsider	406
LaRinas	62.75
Montedis	422
Olivetti	1,176
Pirelli	1,232
Snia Visco	1,437
Terni	325

Paris

Air Liquide	347.40
Alimentaire	86.50
BSN	644
Carrefour	1,417
Cim Lafarge	201
Citroën	52.05
Cie Bancaire	236
CFP	108.90
CGE	284.90
CCF	184.90
Ferodo	401
Imétal	120.60
L'Oréal	921
Mach Bull	33.80
Michelin	1,319
Moët-Henn	504
Moulinex	256.50
Paribas	94.40
PUK	94.10
Penarroya	53.40
Perrier	108
Peugeot	261.20
Rh Poulenc	87.10
Saclior	52
St Gobain	113.10
Suez	219.50
Télémécan	663
Thomson	190
Usinor	56.50

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,505
Buerlhe	2,045
B Boveri	1,735
Ciba Geigy	1,495
Cr Suisse	2,685
Fischer	715
HofRochN	8,100
Nestlé	3,550
Sandoz	5,300
Sté B Suisse	477
Sulzer	2,980
U.B. Suisse	3,385

Toronto Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $

Closing Prices Aug. 16, 1976

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
4450 Abby Glen	$6⅝	6¼	6¼	⅛
4200 Acklands	$12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
900 Agnico E	355	355	355	
10955 Alta Gas A	$13⅝	13½	13⅝	⅛
650 Alminex	$5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
800 Anires W	$9	9	9	
400 Argus C pr	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝ +	⅛
215 Atco A	$12⅞	12¾	12¾ —	⅛
906 BP Can	$9	8⅞	9	⅛
500 Banister C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	⅛
4136 Bank N S	$42½	42¼	42¼	¼
626 Bell Canad	$48	47¾	47¾ —	⅛
2600 Beth Cop A	$14	14	14	
600 Block ros	440	435	435	
500 Bovis Cor	87	87	7	— 2
4910 Bralor Res	310	305	310	+10
00 Bramalea	$5½	5⅝	51	0
2492 Brameda	105	100	105	
200 Brenda M	$8½	8½	½	
1 050 Bridger	$6⅛	5⅞	6	⅛
100 CFP	3 $22½	22½	22½	¼
297 C Phone	$12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
6670 Brnswk	55	5⅜	5⅜	⅛
1300 Budd Auto	$5¾	5½	5½ —	⅜
1000 BurnsnFds	$11	10⅞	10⅞ —	¼
300 Cad Frv	$10½	10½	10½	
4070 Cap Pow A	$29	29⅛	29⅛ —	⅛
800 Camflm	$6¼	6⅛	6½	
250 Campau A	440	440	440	
1316 C Nor West	$9⅞	8⅞	9	⅛
200 C Pakrs C	$20⅝	20⅝	20⅝ +	⅛
200 Ozan Perm	$167	16	16	
1000 Can Trus A	$20¼	20¼	20¼	
2300 C Tung	445	440	445	+ 5
2942 Cl Bk Com	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝ —	⅛
2492 Cdn Tire A	$45⅝	45	45⅝ +	¼
10 C Utilties	$12½	12	12½	⅛
156 Candel Oil	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝ —	½
100 C Cablesy	$16½	16½	16½ —	⅜
200 Cdn Cel	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅛
710 Cassiar	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ +	⅛
7300 Calanese	455	445	445	10
6300 Chieftan D	$10⅛	10	10	8
2025 C Holiday	340	330	335	+ 5
2000 Con Bldg	260	259	260	4
1500 Con Dcstrl.	⅝(⅝		1⅝⅝	—)
5787 Cons Gas	$13⅝	13	13	
2600 Con Fardy	370	365	365	
3833 Craigmt	$6¼	6	6¼ +	⅛
3400 Crush Intl	$8⅝	8½	⅝ +	¼
1450 Cyprus	$11¼	11¼	11¼	
1900 Denison	$65	762⅞	63	
4525 Dofasco U	$271	2	271 +	⅛
1200 Dom Store	$41	14⅞	14⅞ +	¼
450 D Textiles A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	⅛
605 %u Pont	$15⅛	15	15	
700 Dypax L A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1500 East Mal	130	1257	125	— 5
100 Emco	$7		7	
2125 Xalcon C	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5 Fed Pcan	$25⅝	25⅝	25⅝ —	½
2100 Xrancana	$6½	6¼	6½	!
2950 Gnt Mascl	125	120	120	— 4
4450 Gibraltar	$71	7¼	7¼ —	¼
100 Gt Oil Sds	$5¼	5¼	5¼ +	⅛
52 GL Paper	$50⅝	3⅛	$0⅛ —	⅛
2825 Greyhnd	1 ½	1812	1 ½ +	¼
600 Guar Trst	$5½	5⅝	5⅝	⅛
900 Hambro Q	300	290	300	+10
425 Hawker S	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
525 Hayes D A	$6	5¾	6 +	⅛
1900 H Bay Co	$17⅛	17⅛	17⅛ —	⅛
400 IAC	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛ —	⅛
1850 Indal	$14½	14¼	14½ —	¼
200 Indusmin	$9	9	9	⅛
150 Inland Gas	359	9	9	
313 Int Mogul	280	280	280	
2845 Int Vipe a	$15	14⅜	14⅜	
100 Inv Grp A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
275 Jannock	$6⅝	6½	6½ —	⅛
14475 Kaiser Re	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
8000 Kaps Tran	120	115	115	6
400 Kelsey H	$12½	12½	12¼ +	¼
696 Kerr A A	$13⅛	13¼	13⅛ +	⅛
900 Koffler A	450	450	450	10
1400 Labatt A	$15⅛	15¼	15¼	
2900 Lacana	3457	3350	335	
4450 LOnt Cem	405	400	400	10
9 1Lob Co A	390	390	390	—10
48 Lob Co B	390	390	390	—10
100 Loeb M	290	290	290	—10
700 MICC	$9½	9½	9½	¼
15 Mclan H A	$7½	7½	7½	½
$444 MB Lt	$20¼	20	20	¼
92080 Matgmi U	$18	17⅞	17⅞ +	⅜
200 McGraw H	415	41	410	—10
19934 Moore	$40⅝	40½	40⅝ —	⅛
12146 Noranda A	$5 ⅜	3 ⅛	38¼ —	⅜
1924 Norcen	$12½	12⅛	12⅛ —	⅛
340 OSF Ind	$35	335	335	
00 Orchan A	34	340	$40	+ 5
1965 Oshawa A	400	390	400	h
3720 Pamour A	250	250	250	— 1
3475 PanCan P	$25⅛	25	25⅛ +	⅛
400 Patino N V	$14	14	14	
150 Petrofina	$17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	⅛
539 Pine Point	$29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
300 Pitts C	$5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ —	⅛
300 Placer	$23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
320 Read Oair A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝ +	⅛
100 Raichhold	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛ —	1
8100 Revnu Prp	74	73	73	+ 1
3991 Shell Can	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	⅛
4031 Sherritt A	$	7⅞	7⅞18	⅛
90 Siebens	$14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
1000 Sigmon	$15	15	15	— ½
740 Simpsons	$6⅛	5⅞	6⅛ +	⅛
22 Simpson S	$9	9	9	⅛
300 Slater Stl	$8⅛		8	⅛
400 Southm A	$25⅛	23⅛	25⅛ —	⅛
1150 St Brodcst	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2540 Stelco A.	$26⅝	26⅝	26½	
400 Tara	$19¼	19	19¼	
5904 Tex Can	$22⅞	22⅞	22⅞ +	⅜
186 Tor Dm Bk	$19½	19⅝	19½ +	¼
500 Traders A	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	⅛
350 Trns Mt A	$9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —	⅛
371 TRCan PL	$12½	12⅛	12½	
950 Un Carbid	$21	721	21	
5843 UGas A	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
300 U Keno	$7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
517 U Sscoe	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	⅛
500 Van Der	295	295	295	
7270 Voyager P	$15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
50 Wstburne	$10½	10¼	10½	
5810 Gest Mine	475	465	475	+10
950 Weston	$14⅝	14	14⅛	⅛
516 Woodwd A	$1 ¾	18⅛	1 ¾	

Total sales 1,330,394 shares

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	102⅝	103⅝
Ashland 8-87	97¾	98¾
Aust.R.D. 9¼-80	102	103
Aust-Swiss 8-87	96½	97½
Bell Cdna 8¾-84	102	102¾
BFCE 8¾-83	99¾	100¾
B.N.P. 9½-81	104	105
Bras Can 9¾-82	102	103
British Gas 9-81	100	101
Broken Hill 10-90	105	106
Broken Hill 9½-87	104½	105¼
Carrier 8-87	95	96
Charbogas 8¾-81	100	101
CNE 9¼-85	101½	102½
CN R. ⁿne 10-80/8	104½	105½
Cons Food 7½-91	93½	94½
Conoco 8-86	99¾	100¾
Cont Tel 8¼-86	99¾	100¾
Cut Ham 8-87	96¼	97¼
Denmark 7½-90	86½	87½
Dow Corn 8½-86	103	103½
Dupont 7½-78	101¾	102¾
EEC 8¼-82	97½	98
ECS 8¾-81	100¾	101¾
ECS 9¼-86	101	102
EIB 9½-85	103½	104½
Erap 9¾-85	102½	103½
Esso 7½-78	101½	102½
Esso 8-86 Nov	101	102
Eurofima 8½-83	100	101
First Chic 7-80	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¼-86	106	107½
Gould 9¾-83	103½	104½
Gulf Westn 9¼-82	102	103
Haas 8¾-86	101	102
Home Oil 9½-86	102	103
I.D.B.J. 9½-82	102	103
Intl Util 8¼-82	98¾	99¾
ISE Canada 9-82	102½	103¼
Michelin 9¼-86	100¾	101¾
Modo 9½-83	102¼	103¼
Montreal 9⅛-81	103¾	104¾
Montreal 9¼-83	100¾	101¾
Motorola 8-87	99	100
Nac Financ 10-81	102¾	103¾
NatWest 9-86	99¾	100½
New Brunsw 9-83	102	103
N Zealand 9¼-82	104	105
N Zealand 8½-83	101¼	102¼
NrgKomBk 7½-87	92	93
Norpipes 9¼-86	101	101¾
NorskHyd 9⅜-85	105	106
NorthAMR 7¾-79	100	101
Norway 9-80	102⅜	103⅜
Norway 8½-81	100¾	101½
Occidental 9⅝-83	102¼	103¼
Ontario H 8¾-86	103	104
Oslo 9-88	101	102
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	102	103
Pac Light 9¼-81	104¼	105¼
Pennwlt 8-87	98	99
QuebProv 8½-81	100½	101½
QuebProv 9-83	100⅜	101½
QuebProv 7½-88	92¼	93¼
Ralston 7½-87	96½	97½
ReadBates 9½-87	101¼	102¼
Sandvik 9½-86	102	103
S.A.S. 8-85	95¼	96¼
Seagram 9-83	102	103
SFE 9-83	100¾	101½
Shell 8-86	101	102
Shell 7½-87	96½	97½
SNCF 9¾-81	103¾	104¾
St Ind 8½-80	103½	104½
St Ind 8½-88	102⅝	103⅝
S Handels 9¼-86	101½	102½
Tenneco 7½-79	100¾	101¾
Tenneco 7¾-87	94½	95½
Textron 7¾-87	95	96
Transocean 8-86	99	101
Transocean 7½-87	97	98
Union Oil 7-79	101	102
Union Oil 7½-87	96¾	97¾
Utah 8 87	98¾	99¾
Volvo 9½-85	103¾	104¾
BroadHate 4¾-87	76½	78½
Carnation 4-88	84	86
Chevron 5-88	118	120
Chrysler 4¾-88	63	65
Chrysle. 5-88	66	68
Cont Tel 5½-88	76½	78½
Cumm In 6¼-88	93	95
Dart Ind 4¾-87	82	84
EastKodak 4½-88	114	116
Econ Lab 4¾-87	75	77
Firestone 5-88	88½	90½
Ford 6-86	97½	99½
Ford 5-88	87	89
Gen Elec 4¼-87	86	88
Gen Food 4½-82	92	94
Gillette 4¾-22	85½	87½
Gillette 4¾-87	76	78
Gould 5-87	99	101
Gulf West 5-88	96½	98½
Honeywell 6-86	85½	87½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	86	88
ITT 4¾-87	77	79
Komatsu 7¼-90	108	110
Matsushita 6¼-90	118	120
Mitsui 7¼-90	104	105½
McDerm 4¾-87	143½	145½
Morgan JP 4¼-87	110	112
Nabisco 5¼-88	96	97
Owens Ill 4½-87	99	101
Penney JC 4½-87	79	81
Phil Lamb 4¾-83	95	97
R.C.A. 5-88	80	82
Revlon 4¾-83	126½	128½
Revlon 4¾-87	108½	110½
Sperry 4¼-88	98	100
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	76	78
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
UnCarb 4¾-82	114	116
WarnLam 4½-87	91½	93½
WarnLam 4¼-88	80½	82½
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	86	88
Ashland 5-88	83½	85½
Beatrice 6¾-91	115	117
Beatrice 4½-92	99	101
Borden 6¾-91	108½	110½
Borden 5-92	98½	100½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	100.99	92.52	106.49
Previous	100.95	92.47	106.52

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds. Quotations in cents unless marked $.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
565 Algoma	$ 25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	⅛
8000 Asbestos	$ 33	33	33 +	½
1 67 Bank Mont	$ 15⅝	15¼	15⅝	⅛
1450 Bascc Res	$ 9¾	9⅝	9⅝ —	⅛
1250 Cjn Inf Pw	$ 16	16	16	
475 Canron	$ 21½	21	21½ +	¼
310 Con Bath	$ 36	35	36 —	⅛
200 Crn Zell A	$ 18	18	18	
900 Dom Bridge	$ 40	407	40	
100 Fncl Col	175	175	175	—10
100 Gaz Metro	$ 6½	6½	6½	
430 Price Co	$ 14½	14¼	14¼ —	¼
310 Royal Bankn	$ 28⅝	2 ⅝	28⅝ +	⅛
450 Roy TrustA	$ 19⅝	191	19⅝ +	⅛
120 Zellers	$95	395	395	

Total sales 302,410 shares.

Tokyo Exchange

Aug. 17, 1976

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	330	Matsu E. Wks.	654
Canon	440	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	139
Dai Nip. Print.	499	Mitsubi Corp.	435
Fuji Bank	362	Mitsui Co.	434
Fuji Photo	605	Mitsukoshi	442
Hitachi	221	Nippon Elec.	200
Honda Motor	710	Sharp	438
C. Itoh	297	Shiseido	1,030
Japan Air L.	1,920	Sony Corp.	2,800
Kansai El. P.	683	Sumitomo Bk.	365
Kao Soap	698	Taisho Marine	289
Kirin Brewery	352	Takeda Chem.	214
Komatsu	433	Teijin	152
Kubota	338	Tokio Marine	580
Matsu Ind.	671	Toray	151
		Toyota Motor	960

Currency Rates

August 17, 1976

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6720	4.7680	106.28*	53.75*	31.97y	—	6.88*	107.95*	44.18*
Brussels (c)	38.685	69.37	15.4560	7.81	4.6485*	14.5550	—	15.6930	6.4280
Frankfurt	2.5058	4.4779	—	50.29*	2.997x	93.835*	6.470*	101.38*	41.54*
London (z)	.78525	—	4.47625	8.885	1,493	4.7875	69.025	4.4115	10.8775
Milan	837.10	1492.50	332.80	188.20	—	313.45	21.5350	338.00	138.34
Paris	4.9830	8.840	198.125*	—	5 95475x	186.550*	12.8375*	201.250*	82.350*
Zurich	2.468	4.4608	98.52*	49.54*	0.2945*	92.27*	6.36*	—	40.90*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.06875; Escudo: 31.225; Israeli £: 8.12; Peseta: 68.125; Schilling: 17.925; Sw. krona: 4.3959; Yen: 287.25; Belgian financial franc: 40.35; Hong Kong $: 4.9155; Canadian $: 1.01285.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000 (y) Units of 10,000.
(z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.14½	Unq.
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*1.46	Unq.
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd	.39	.31
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	212.00	200.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	83-84	64-65
Lead, spot, lb	24½-25	20
Copper elec., lb	74⅝	63⅝-65
Tin (Straits), lb	3.9884	3.35
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb	37-40	38½-39
Silver N.Y., oz	4.275	4.77
Gold N.Y., oz	112.50	161.95
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec 31, 1931)	827.70	811.40

* Nominal

NEW YORK FUTURES

Aug. 17, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)					
Sep	11.05	11.21	10.83	10.88	11.13
Oct	11.52	11.72	11.30	11.34	11.62
Mar	12.60	12.74	12.38	12.38	12.66
May	12.82	13.03	12.65	12.65	12.92
Jul	12.99	13.11	12.75	12.75	13.05
Sep	13.18	13.21	12.90	12.90	N13.16
Sales: 3,847.					
WOOL (6,000 Lbs.) No trades.					
COCOA (30,000 lbs)					
Sep	103.80	103.00	100.30	101.355	102.45
Dec	98.60	98.65	96.70	97.855	98.55
Mar	94.00	94.15	92.45	93.305	93.75
May	90.65	91.10	9.50	90.055	90.05
July	87.60	87.65	86.65	86.805	87.48
Sep	84.45	84.45	84.00	83.855	84.45
Dec	80.00	80.40	79.00	79.605	80.05
Sales: 1,174.					
COPPER (15,000 lbs)					
Aug	69.30	69.30	69.30	69.405	69.70
Sep	69.70	69.90	69.30	69.705	70.00
Dec	71.50	71.70	71.10	71.505	71.80
Jan	72.20	72.20	71.70	72.105	72.48
March	73.30	73.40	72.90	73.305	73.60
May	74.50	74.70	74.00	74.505	74.78
July	75.30	75.30	74.90	75.405	75.60
Sep	76.10	76.40	75.90	76.305	76.30
Sales estimated: 4,892.					
POTATOES (50,000 lbs)					
Nov	4.71	4.72	4.65	4.66	4.71
Mar	5.50	5.50	5.38	B5.46	5.48
Apr	5.90	5.93	5.75	5.82	B5.88
May	7.51	7.60	7.51	7.60	7.51
Sales: 643.					
N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)					
Aug	425.00	425.00	420.00	422.90S	432.00
Sep	430.00	431.50	420.20	423.90S	433.00
Dec	438.00	438.30	427.00	431.00S	440.10
Jan	441.20	441.40	430.70	433.60S	442.90
Mar	444.50	445.50	436.00	438.70S	448.00
May	450.50	456.50	440.00	449.10S	458.60
Sep	459.50	459.50	454.50	454.50S	464.10
Dec	470.50	470.50	469.00	463.00S	472.70
Sales estimated: 9,870.					
COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)					
Oct	79.35	80.90	78.30	A78.30	80.30
Dec	78.05	79.80	76.98	76.98	78.98
Mar	77.80	80.50	77.80	A77.80	79.80
May	78.15	80.00	77.50	A77.50	79.50
Jul	77.70	78.75	76.50	A76.50	78.50
Oct	70.80	71.45	69.75	69.75	71.38
Dec	67.75	68.25	66.35	66.85	67.85
Sales: 4,850.					
ORANGE JUICE (15,000 Lbs.)					
Sep	51.25	51.25	50.90	B50.80	B51.35
Nov	52.75	52.75	52.75	B51.60	B52.50
Jan	53.75	53.95	52.75	52.75	53.65
Mar	55.00	55.00	54.30	B54.10	B54.75
Sales. 100.					
GOLD (100 troy oz)					
Oct	113.00	113.00	111.70	111.80S	113.50
Aug	112.60	112.60	111.50	111.20S	113.08
Dec	113.60	113.60	112.00	112.20S	114.00
Feb	114.60	114.60	112.80	113.10S	115.00
Apr	115.50	115.50	114.00	114.10S	116.10
Jun	116.70	116.80	115.10	115.10S	117.20
Aug	117.60	117.60	116.30	116.30S	118.40
Dec	120.00	120.00	119.30	118.80S	120.90
Sales: 1,358.					

S—Settling.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal

CHICAGO FUTURES

Aug. 17, 1976

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
WHEAT (5,000 bu)					
Sep	3.24	3.25	3.16½	3.17¼	3.25
Dec	3.38½	3.38½	3.30½	3.31¼	3.39
Mar	3.50½	3.50¾	3.43	3.43¼	3.51½
May	3.57	3.57½	3.49	3.49	3.58
Jul	3.62½	3.62½	3.53	3.53	3.62½
CORN (5,000 bu)					
Sep	2.77½	2.78½	2.73¾	2.74	2.78¾
Dec	2.73¼	2.74	2.68¾	2.69	2.74
Mar	2.82½	2.83	2.77½	2.78¼	2.83
May	2.87	2.88	2.82½	2.83	2.88¼
Jul	2.92	2.92¼	2.86¾	2.87½	2.92½
Sep	2.90	2190	2.87	2.87½	0.00
SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)					
Aug	6.39	6.39	6.21½	6.21½	6.41½
Sep	6.39	6.40	6.22¼	6.22¼	6.42½
Nov	6.52	6.52	6.31¾	6.31¾	6.51
Jan	6.57	6.58	6.39¾	6.39¾	6.59½
Mar	6.68	6.68	6.46¾	6.46¾	6.67
May	6.66	6.68	6.51	6.51	6.71
Jul	6.70	6.71	6.52¼	6.52¼	6.73
SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)					
Aug	20.35	20.40	19.25	19.34	20.35
Sep	20.30	20.49	19.30	19.37	20.30
Oct	20.50	20.60	19.47	19.47	20.50
Dec	20.55	20.85	19.67	19.67	20.88
SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)					
Aug	1 5.50	185.50	182.00	183.00	185.50
Sep	186.00	186.00	182.50	183.00	186.50
Oct	187.50	1 8.00	184.00	185.00	187.50
Dec	190.80	191.50	1 7.50	189.00	191.00
Jan	192.00	192.00	189.00	190.50	193.00
Mar	193.00	193.50	191.00	191.50	194.00

May	194.50	194.50	192.00	a193.00	194
Jul	194.00	195.00	193.00	a194.00	19
SILVER (1,000 troy oz)					
Aug	434.00	434.00	430.00	431.30	434
Sep	435.00	436.00	430.00	432.00	435
Oct	437.00	438.00	433.00	435.00	43
Dec	442.00	444.40	438.00	440.90	44
Feb	449.00	450.00	444.50	445.30	447
Apr	454.00	454.50	449.00	451.30	45
Jun	45 .50	459.50	454.30	456.00	45
Aug	464.40	466.00	460.80	461.30	46
Oct	469.40	470.50	465.50	467.00	46
Dec	474.50	476.50	471.50	473.00	475
LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lb)					
Aug	38.35	38.82	38.17	38.82	3
Oct	42.00	42.45	41.75	42.30	4
Dec	43.20	43.75	43.20	43.57	4
Feb	43.90	44.35	43.75	44.27	4
Apr	44.70	44.97	44.60	44.75	4
Jun	45.67	46.15	45.65	46.00	b4
Aug	45.80	45.80	45.80	45.80	4

Sales: Aug 973; Oct 4150; Dec 1; Feb 684; April 116; June 56; Aug 2.
Open interest: Aug 2150; Oct 13288; 7984; Feb 4027; April 1287; June 534; 77.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)					
Aug	43.50	43.85	42.40	43.80	
Oct	39.25	39.65	38.95	39.30	
Dec	38.05	38.72	37.90	38.40	
Feb	37.50	37.90	37.25	37.35	
Apr	36.40	36.75	36.02	36.40	b
Jun	38.75	38.75	38.30	a38.55	b
Jul	38.70	39.35	b38.50	39.00	b
Aug	—	—	37.50	b37.30	a37.15 b

Sales: Aug 811; Oct 1984; Dec 981; 141; April 42; June 40; July 45; Aug 6.
Open interest: Aug 1043; Oct 3097; 2279; Feb 827; April 630; June 204; 217; Aug 59.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)					
Aug	63.35	63.35	62.75	62.75	
Sep	62.30	63.80	62.00	63.00	
Oct	60.00	60.95	59.90	60.75	
Nov	61.30	62.25	61.30	61.90	b
Dec	62.10	62.80	61.55	61.95	
Feb	—	—	—	57.50	
Jan	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	

Sales: Aug 5; Feb 816; Oct 39; Nov; Dec 281; Feb 0 Jan 3.
Open interest: Jul 0; Aug 27; Sep 1; Oct 373; Nov 778; Dec 1173; Feb 8; Jan

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)					
Aug	66.50	67.20	66.00	66.85	
Feb	57.30	57.45	55.80	56.75	
Mar	57.05	57.05	55.15	56.35	
May	57.45	57.45	55.95	57.05	b
Jul	56.30	6.70	b55.70	a56.70	b
Aug	55.00	55.25	53.70	54.70	b

Sales: Aug 294; Feb 3264; March; May 30; July 1; Aug 10.
Open interest: July 0; Aug 613; 3025; March 1346; May 502; July 13; 108.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

Aug. 17, 1976
(4 p.m. closing prices)

	Sales	Close	Ch
Westgh El	3279,700	17⅝	½
Am Tel&Tel	289,300	60¼ +	⅜
Southern Co	233,100	15¼ +	⅛
GeoPac n	203,000	31 —	¼
Transam Cp	188,000	13	
GenTelEl	183,400	29¾ +	⅜
Dow Ch	171,900	44⅞	
Xerox Cp	159,800	65⅝ +	1⅛
Am Home	7 53,.00	34½ —	⅜
MinnMM	15,700	64 +	1¼
IntTelTel	150,900	31⅛	¼
Duke Pow	149,500	20	⅛
Gen Motors	141,10	6 ¼ +	½
Exxon	135,400	52½	¼

Standard & Poor's

Aug. 16, 1974

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	117.83	116.44	117.24	+0.46
60 Utilities	49.54	48.93	49.37	+0.07
Finance	12.22	12.05	12.15	+0.02
Transport	14.63	14.39	14.52	—0.03
500 Stocks	105.25	103.98	104.80	+0.37

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.99	55.82	55.98	+0.19
Industrials	62.06	61.84	62.06	+0.24
Transportation	40.97	40.80	40.91	—0.05
Utilities	38.00	37.95	38.00	+0.09
Finance	55.16	55.07	55.10	+0.04

	Today NYSE Close	Prev Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	18.50	16.21
Advances	769	696
Declines	642	611
Unchanged	470	515
Total issues	1 81	1 24
New 1976 highs	64	63
New 1976 lows	19	12

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Indl	989.78	997.51	986.95	992.27 +	2.58
20 Trn	222.15	223.36	220.81	221.91 —	0.57
15 Util	92.98	93.53	92.17	93.27 +	0.29
65 Stk	310.17	312.32	308.95	310.77	0.47

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares:	Buy	Sales	*Short
Aug. 16	129,454	327,444	444
Aug. 13	112,665	246,320	695
Aug. 12	109,828	250,234	996
Aug. 11	136,552	286,815	1,197
Aug. 10	136,387	294,494	995

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch
Resortintl A	7,900	6⅝ +	⅜
Intl Bknot	49,600	2½	
HudNOG	35,300	38⅝	
LaQuin Min	32,900	7 +	½
Crutchr Res	32,400	10 +	⅜
HoustOil M	29,500	55⅛	1½
Burns Intl	28,600	8⅝	⅛
nAsb Incó	24,900	4¼ +	¼
Syntex Corp	22,600	27¾ +	⅛
Techcl Tape	17,900	3⅛	

Approx final total 1, 60,000
Stock sales year ago 1,31,930

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
103.93	103.66	103.74	—0.15

London Commodities

Aug. 17, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Prev. Close
SUGAR				
Oct	161	157	159 -159.50	158.50-
Dec	168.50	165.25	167.25-167.60	165 -
Mar	177	173	175.05-17.595	173 -
May	180.50	176.75	179.60-179.75	177 -
Aug	184.25	183.50	183.50-183.70	180.75-
Oct	187.25	185.25	186.50-186.70	182.50-
Dec	—	—	187.50-190	183.00-
Lots: 2,444.				
COCOA				
Sep	1359	1326	1326 -1327	1330 -
Dec	1292	1270	1273 -1273½	1278½-
Mar	1247½	1225	1227 -1229	1234 -
May	1211	1194	1194 -1195	1202 -
Jul	1189	1167	1167 -1167½	1180 -
Sep	1155	1145	1135 -1143	1142 -
Dec	1100	1096	1095 -1100	1103 -
Lots: 4,052.				
COFFEE				
Sep	1580	1545	1580 -1581	1575 -
Nov	1562	1517	1560 -1561	1550 -
Jan	1550	1508	1549 -1550	1547 -
Mar	1543	1502	1541 -1543	1530 -
May	1543	1508	1542 -1544	1528 -
Jul	1535	1508	1540 -1541	1526 -
Sep	1512		1540 -1541	1527 -
Lots: 3,090.				

London Metals Market

Aug. 17, 1976

	Today Bid-Asked	Prev. Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	857 - 857.50	867 - 8
3 months	888.50- 889	900.50- 9
Cathodes: spot	845 - 846	857.50- 8
3 months	875 - 876.50	885 - 8
Tin: spot	4,410 -4,415	4,465 -4,4
3 months	4,521 -4,525	4,458 -4,4
Lead: spot	274 - 276	277 - 2
3 months	285 - 286	288 - 2
Zinc: spot	414 - 414.50	414.50- 4
3 months	430 - 430.50	431 - 4
Silver: spot	239 - 239.50	243.20- 2
3 months	246.75- 246.80	250.80- 2

Paris Commodities

Aug. 17, 1976

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
SUGAR			
Oct	1,800	1,760	1,762-1,778
Nov	—	—	1,750-1,790
Dec	1,805	1,760	1,750-1,765
Jan	—	—	1,750-
Mar	1,845	1,775	1,795-1,798
May	1,820	1,800	1,795-1,810
Jul	—	—	1,800-1,820
Aug	—	—	1,805-1,820
Oct	—	—	1,760-1,810
Lots: 170.			
COCOA			
Sep	1,290	1,280	1,250-1,290
Dec	1,137	1,100	1,133-1,135
Mar		1,090	1,097-1,103
May	—	—	1,070-1,090
Jul	—	—	—-1,080
Sep		1,045	—-1,080
Lots: 529.			

European Gold Markets

Aug. 17, 1976

	Open	Close
London	112.85	112.15
Zurich	113.125	112.125
Paris (12.5 kilo)	116.10	117.03

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices Aug. 17, 1976

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
AFA PrS	5	6
AID Inc	7¼	8
AVM Cp	1½	2
Addisn W	6⅞	7⅜
Adv Ros	2	2⅜
Alberts	6½	7¼
Alico Inc	10¾	11¼
Allers Ph	22¾	23½
Allyn Bac	7½	8
AEI Lab	1¼	1½
Am Exp	40⅞	41⅜
Am Finl	9⅝	10
Am Furn	2⅝	2⅞
Am Greet	9¾	10¼
A Micro	9⅝	10⅛
Am Telev	20¾	21½
Am Weld	10½	11½
Amtr Dv	⅞	1⅛
Anadite	5¾	6⅛
Anheus B	29¼	29¾
Ard May	2½	2⅜
ArkWtG	19⅞	20⅝
AsCC Bot	14	14¾
AffGas Lt	13½	13⅞
Baird At	3½	4
Bang Hy	13¼	13¾
Bkam Rlt	6½	7
Bassett F	19	19¾
Bayif Mk	8	8½
Bealine F	5⅝	5⅞
Betz Lab	35½	36¼
Bibb Co	7¾	8¼
Bird Son	33½	3 ½
Birtchr	1⅛	1½
Bick Hills	19	19½
Bonza Int	3⅝	3¾
Braden	7 7-16	7 13-16
Brinks	7⅝	8⅛
Brks ca	16	16¾
Brwning	3⅛	3⅜
Buckb M	5¼	5¾
Buckeye	8⅝	8⅞
Born Sim	3¼	3¾
CalWSv	29½	31
Camel Ch	3	3
Canrad H	1⅛	1⅞
Cap Swst	4½	4⅞
Captn Air	2¼	2⅛
Cap Tec	2¼	3¼
Care Cp	3¼	3⅝
CenVt PS	14⅛	14⅝
Chm Lee	10½	11½
Chesa Ut	10	11
Chl Bridg	69	71
Chilm Cp	6⅛	6½
ChrisSe	121½	125½
Circle F	40	4¾
CitznUt A	33⅝	33⅞
CitznUt B	31⅝	32¼
Clark Mf	29¼	30¼
Clow Cp	6¾	7¼
Colu Vent	½	1⅛
Com Clr	11¼	12
Coml Sh	21	22½
Comw Pa	28⅞	29⅛
Con Pap	27½	28½
Crew Co	8¼	9½
Cross Co	14¼	15½
Cullr Fed	2¼	3
Danly M	6¼	7¼
Data Dsgn	4⅝	5⅛
Data 100	8½	9
Dayt Inc	29¼	30¼
Decor In	2	2½
DeKlb Ag	31¼	32¼
Delhi Oil	4⅝	5
DeLu xC	23⅜	24½
Det CanT	12½	13½
Det IntBr	28	29
Dewey El	1¼	1¾
Diam Cry	14⅜	15⅜
Dbcn Cru	17¼	18½
Docutel	6⅜	7
Doller G	9½	9⅞
Dorch G	8⅜	9
Doyle DB	13¼	13¾
Dunkin D	5⅝	6
Durlron	14¼	15½
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	23⅝	24¼
ElPas El	11¼	11½
Elbe Syst	1⅛	1⅞
Elder Be	6¼	7½
Elec Nucl	7	7⅜
Elec Mod	1¾	2⅛
Energy C	23¼	24
Entwistl	4	4⅝
Equty Oil	22⅛	23⅛
Ethan Al	21½	22¼
Fab Tek	⅛	1
FidUn Lf	22¼	22⅝
Fingrht	4⅞	5¼
1stBk Sy	43½	44¼
Fst Bost	17⅜	18½
1stEmp S	6¼	7
1stWn F	1⅜	2
Ficknar	11¼	12¼
Fla WatU	½	⅝
Forest O	17⅜	17⅞
Frmisil	⅞	1⅛
Fotomat	13⅝	13⅞
Frkln Co	5⅛	5½
Frnkln El	10⅝	10⅝
Frnd Ice	18	18⅝
Gen RlEs	3½	4½
G Reinsu	187	191
Gov EFin	10	10⅝
Graph Cn	15⅝	16½
Green Mt	11	11½
Grey Adv	12½	12⅞
Gulf Intst	15½	15⅞
Gyrodn	2⅝	2⅞
Harper R	8⅝	8⅞
Hart NC	12½	12⅞
Henred F	19	19⅞
Holobm	1⅞	2⅛
Hoover	12⅞	13⅛
Hortz Res	1⅛	2⅛
Huds Pap	25	26
Hyatt Cp	6⅝	7
Hyatt Int	4⅝	5⅛
Ind Nucir	3⅞	4¼
Infra Ind	1½	2
Inlel Cp	63	64½
Inferc En	8	9
Infrmk In	2⅜	3⅛
Infrml G	13¼	13¾
InBk Wsh	3½	3¾
IaSo uUt	23 ⅝	24⅝
Jamsby	12¼	13
Jiffy Fdf	⅜	1⅛
Joslyn M	15¼	16
Kaisr Stl	44½	45½
KaisStl pf	17¾	18¼
Kalvar	1⅞	2⅛
Kaman A	22½	23¼
Kamps A	6⅞	6⅝
Kate Gre	⅜	⅜
Kaysam	3⅛	3⅝
Kear Tr	7¼	8⅛
Kelly Svc	18⅛	19
Keuff Ess	13¼	14⅛
Keye Flb	15⅞	1⅛
Key CusF	6⅛	6⅝
Keys Int	21½	22¼
King Inl	1½	1⅞
Knap Vog	14¾	15⅛
Lance In	20	20⅜
Land Res	1⅜	1⅝
Lin Bcaft	16⅝	16⅞
Lane Co	22½	23½
Log Etrn	3⅛	4
Madisn G	14	14½
Mal Rlty	⅜	15-16
Mallkrt	39½	40½
Manor C	4⅝	4⅞
Maui LP	10⅜	11¼
McCor	38⅝	39½
McQuay	21	21⅝
Measur	13⅝	14⅛
Medtrn	23	23⅝
Merld In	7¼	2
Mdisx W	14¼	15
Midld ca	2⅝	3⅛
Midl Bks	19	20
Midw Gt	14½	15½
Millipr	24	25
Miner In	1¼	1¾
Minn Gas	20⅞	21
MissVl G	13⅞	14½
MrsS Pie	24¼	25
Monf Col	4⅝	5
Moore S	14½	15½
Moore P	7¾	8⅝
Morg Res	1½	2
Mostek	19⅜	20
Motch M	4½	5½
Mot Club	2¼	2⅝
Mueller	14¼	15⅛
Narag Cp	8	8⅝
Nat G&O	10½	11½
Nat Lib	5⅞	6⅛
N SecRsh	4⅝	4⅞
Natnw RI	3⅝	4⅛
NKNat G	13⅝	14⅛
Nielsn A	19	19½
Nielsn B	19⅛	19⅝
NoCar Gs	11⅜	12⅛
NoEOl un	26⅜	27½
Nortrp KI	8⅝	9⅛
NW NatG	8⅞	9¼
NW PuSv	17⅜	18⅛
Nawel Cp	15	15½
Ogilvy M	26⅛	27½
Ohio Ferr	20	21
Ormont	9⅛	9½
Otter TP	18⅜	19⅛
Over NA	4	4⅝
PacGa R	26	26⅜
Pakco	⅜	1⅛
Parks H	3⅝	3⅞
Pauley P	5⅜	5½
Pearl Mf	15	16
Pa Enter	16⅝	16⅞
PnzlOff B	15	15¾
Pepsi BW	10	10½
Petrsn H	11¼	12
Petrolit	76	77½
Pettibon	22¼	23¼
Piedmt A	4⅝	5⅛
Pinkrtn	34⅛	35
Pion HiB	17¼	17⅜
Platitln	2⅛	3½
Possis Cp	1⅛	1⅜
Progrp	20	2⅝
PobS NC	11⅞	11⅝
P Bennet	17⅛	18
PutD Cap	6⅛	6⅞
Qual Inst	2½	2⅝
Ragen Pr	1⅜	1⅝
Rahall C	5⅝	6
Raych Cp	109	114
Raymnd	13⅛	14⅛
Recog Eq	7⅜	8¼
Road Ex	44½	4 ¼
Robin M	18	19
Roselon	4⅛	4⅝
Rouse	4⅝	4⅞
Rus Stov	14	14⅝
Sadlier	2⅛	2⅝
Scan Dat	2⅛	2⅝
Scripps H	28	300
Sels Deft	1⅞	2⅛
Seneca F	2⅝	3⅛
Seven U	38⅛	39
Shaw Cp	21⅛	22¼
Snap Tls	35	36
SolidFt Sc	90	10
S CalWat	12½	13⅛
SwGs Cp	10½	10⅞
SwEl Sv	15	15⅝
Standyn	20⅛	20⅞
Std Regis	16⅛	17
Stan HPd	16½	17½
Sterls Str	4⅝	5⅛
Strawb Cl	26½	28
Super El	5⅛	6
TIME DC	4⅝	5⅛
Tampax	34⅛	35¾
Taylr Wl	13¼	13¾
Tech Pub	11⅛	12⅛
Tecum P	42½	44½
Tennant	28⅛	30½
Tiffny Co	8⅝	9⅛
ToscoCp	5¼	5½
Transo O	11⅛	12¼
Trico Pd	30¼	31⅛
Tritn OG	2⅝	2⅝
Tymshr	28⅝	27¼
Tyson F	16⅛	172
Un McGll	10⅛	11⅛
US Surg	10⅝	10⅞
US TrkLn	13⅝	14⅛
UVa Bks	16⅝	16⅞
UpPen P	18	18⅝
Valley Gs	9¼	10¼
VanD Air	9	9⅝
Vanca S	4⅛	4⅝
Velcro	7⅛	7½
Ventron	44⅛	45¼
VaN Bnk	17¼	18¼
Wads Pu	8	8½
Wsh NG	12½	13
Webb Re	8	8¼
Weco Dvl	2 13-16	3 1-16
Weight W	6⅜	7
Weldtrn	2¼	3
Walling M	6⅝	7⅛
Well Gar	4⅝	5⅛
Welsbch	3½	4¼
Wstn Mtg	1⅛	1½
Westmd	57	57⅝
Wdwrd L	34	24¼
Wright W	40	4⅛
ZionUt B	21⅜	22⅝

Monday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS— 64

Abbott Labs	IntT&T pfE	PhEl 4
ADualVst pf	Interst Pw	PSEG 7.4
Am Stand	IowaEl LtP	Richmnd
Am Tel&Tel	JerCaP 11pf	SantaFe
AmT&T pf	JonLau pfA	SeatedPe
Balt GasEl	Kaisr Alum	Sgnode
CentTelKt	KaisrAl 57pO	Ismithkln
Con Foods	Kenicky Ut	SouCnd G
ConFds pfA	Linc Nat	Square D
ContCp pfB	LincN pfU	StdBrand
Contlll Prop	Martin M	Storer Br
Dexter Cp	McKee Co	SuperVal
/.DS	Menasco	TexGasTr
Elgin Natl	MidCont Tel	Transam
FinlSanta B	Nat Can	Transm
Fluor Corp	NatFuelGs	Unit Indu
Fluor pfB	NevP 11.5pf	Unitind p
GenTel&El	NEngPw pf	Vulcan
Hcilon Hotel	PPG Cod	Wash Wa
INA Corp	Parker Drill	Whiting C
Inslico Cmrp	Phila Elec	Wis Pub
Insilco pfA		

NEW LOWS— 19

AllRchld wi	FedPaBd wi	Pamida
Black Deck	GapStores	Pertec
Bk Month	Goupd wt	UnlTel wt
CaterpTr	McIntyr Mn	Vetco Off
Collins Ack	MoPSv pf	Warnaco
Crane Co	Nat Tea	Walkins

Mistrial Ruled In U.S. Drug Sui

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 17 (A —A mistrial was declared yest day in the federal governmen suit against five drug manuf turers that seeks some $208 m lion in damages for alleged pr fixing.

U.S. District Court Judge Mi Lord cited prejudicial publicity his ruling. Although he did specifically criticize reporting the case, he said he was conce ed that "the cumulative eff of a barrage of publicity over year and a half may be such th instructions and inquiry are n sufficient."

It is not clear what the ne step will be. The drug firms cused of a conspiracy to fix pri were American Cyanamid C Bristol Meyers Co., Charles Pfi and Co., Inc., Squibb, Inc., a Upjohn, Inc. The case has be in the courts since 1969.

This advertisement appears as a matter of record only.

Kingdom of Spain

U.S. $1,000,000,000
Medium-Term Loan

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Barclays Bank International Limited **Chase Manhattan Limited** **Chemical Bank**
Citicorp International Group **Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft**
Compagnie Financière de la Deutsche Bank AG **Crédit Lyonnais** **Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft**
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Banco Popular Español Banco de Santander Banco Urquijo S.A. Banco de Vizcaya
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Investitions-und Handels-Bank AG *London Branch* Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Manufacturers National Bank of Detroit *Nassau Branch* Österreichische Länderbank

August, 1976

Midland Bank Limited

U.S. $50,000,000 Floating Rate Capital Notes 1983

For the six months August 18, 1976 to February 18, 1977 the Notes will carry an interest rate of 7 1/2 per cent per annum.

Listed on The London Stock Exchange.

Principal Paying Agent:
European-American Bank & Trust Company,
10 Hanover Square, New York, NY 10005, USA

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Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) August 17

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		A&EPlast	6	14	8¼	8½	8½	
		AARCp .30	6	1	9½	9½	9½	
		AAVCos .32	4	20	6⅞	6¾	6⅞+	⅛
		AIC Photo		4	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
		ATI Inc		2	1	15-16	15-16	
		AVCCp .40	5	3	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
		AVXCp .12e	10	10	11¾	11⅝	11⅝—	¼
		Acme Haml		10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
		Action .20e	5	10	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
		Adam Russl	9	5	3½	3⅜	3½+	⅛
		AdobeOil .16	16	32	11½	11	11	
		Aegis Corp	6	21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		AeroFlo .15e	3	4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
		Aeronca Inc		53	1⅝	1½	1½—	⅛
		AffilCap .08t	7	2	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
		AffilHos .24	7	11	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
		Aiken Ind	11	20	6	6	6	
		Alan Wood		2	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
		Alaska Airl	3	10	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
		AlbaWa .05a	4	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Alcolac .15a	6	2	6½	6½	6½	
		AllegCp wt		12	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
		Alleghy Airl .25		26	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛
		AllegA wtO		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		AllianT .36e	4	25	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛+	1⅛
		AlldArt Ind		35	1	15-16	15-16	
		Alld Thrm .80	6	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	¼
		Alpha Ind	11	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
		Altec Corp		2	1⅛	1	1⅛	
		AltecCp wt		2	⅜	5-16	⅜+	⅛
		AlterFds .50	16	79	9⅝	8⅞	9⅝+	1
		AMAX wt		5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		Am Agronc		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		AmBusP .25	10	5	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
		Am Fletch		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		AGerPd .34		5	6	6	6	
		AIsrael .11r	5	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		AMaizeA .40	4	18	11	11	11	
		AmPetrof 2	7	7	32¼	31⅝	32⅛+	⅝
		APrecs .20a	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
		ASafEq .11t	4	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
		AmEclE .04a	19	31	13	12⅝	12⅞	
		AmUtlS .65e		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
		AMIC Corp	8	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
		AngloC .12a	7	14	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
		Anthony .19t	4	13	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
		Applid Data	9	17	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞—	⅛
		AquitCa .30	16	5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
		ArizCL .10e	24	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		ArminCp .12	3	18	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
		Arrow Elect	8	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
		Arundel		10	5⅛	5½	5⅝+	⅛
		Asamera .25	7	61	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		AshlOC .20a	8	5	9½	9⅜	9½—	⅛
		Astrex Inc	11	11	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Atalanta	4	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
		AtlRicht wt		12	1½	1½	1½	
		AtlasCM B	8	54	4⅛	4	4	
		AtlasCp wt		1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Augatinc .15	21	11	17⅛	17	17⅛	
		Austral Oil	12	39	12⅛	11⅞	12 —	⅛
		AutoTrn .70t	8	8	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
		Auto Bldg	8	16	⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
		Autmat Rad	.8	45	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		AutmSvc .30	6	4	9¼	9	9¼+	¼
		AutoSw .88	13	1	38½	38½	38½—	¼
		AVEMC .16	6	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
		Avondal 1.20	8	10	19½	19½	19½—	⅛
		Aydin Cp	8	78	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
		B						
		BadgrMt .50	8	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
		BaldorEl .20	7	6	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
		BanFd 1.15e		10	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜+	⅛
		BanstrCtl Lt	6	59	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
		Barclay .04	10	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		BarcoCa .12	7	2	3	3	3 —	⅛
		Barnwl .10e	24	40	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
		Baruch Fost	9	5	1½	1½	1½	
		Barwick ET		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
		Bellind .08A	8	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		Benrus Crp	5	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		Berg Bruns	11	29	8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
		BrgB pf 1.15		8	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
		BerveC .06	48	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
		Beverly Ent	13	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
		BicPen .36	9	18	13¼	12½	12½—	⅛
		BigDad .38e	6	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
		BinnySm .80	7	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
		Blasius .36	6	7	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	½
		Blount .30	5	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
		BodinAp .40	7	14	5⅜	5¼	5⅜—	⅛
		BoltBer .20			9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		BowVall .10	129	35	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
		Bowne .24	7	17	12⅛	12	12⅛—	⅛
		BradfdN .20	10	30	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
		BraniffAr wt		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
		BrascanA 1	3	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
		BraunEn .80	5	6	19⅜	19	19⅜—	⅛
		Breeze Corp		1	3½	3½	3½	
		BrewerC .80		6	13⅛	13	13	
		BroDart Ind	4	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
		BrooksP .28	4	4	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
		BrownCo wt		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		BrnFB .52a	9	24	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
		BrwnF pf.40	0	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
		Buehler Cp	8	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Buellind .40	6	6	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
		Bulldex Inc	6	01	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜—	⅛
		Bundy 1.08	7	5	15	15	15 +	⅛
		BurlngFd	4	26	12⅛	12	12	
		Burnsint .60	7	37	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
		Butlerint .30	5	26	10⅞	10½	10⅞+	¼
		C						
		CKPet .15e	8	7	13½	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛
		CHCCp .30t	3	3	6	6	6 +	⅛
		CMI Corp	5	26	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		CRSDes .15	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
		CWTran .40	6	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		Cablcom Gn	5	12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
		CagleA .15	2	3	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
		Caldor .25b	8	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		Calcomp		21	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		CalPrtCm 1	11	2	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
		CaChbA .25a		64	1-16 3	15-16 3	15-16—	1-16
		Campl n.48b	15	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	
		CdnExp .05e	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
		Cdn Homstd	17	15	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
		CdnMarc .20	70	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Cdn Merrill	32	13	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
		CdnOccl .50	10	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
		Cdn SuprOil	11	9	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
		Capehart Cp		58	15-16	⅞	15-16	
		CapHiFd .20	5	2	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
		Carbon .80a	6	27	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞—	⅛
		Caressa .30	5	11	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
		Carnat 1.40	16	32	77	76⅛	76⅛—	½
		Carrols Dev		20	4⅛	4	4	
		CastleAM 1	6	13	20	19⅝	20 +	½
		CasFd 1.20a		9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
		Castleton En	8	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Cavitrn .10e	9	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		CentSec .40e		15	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
		Canvill .30e		16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
		CerM pf 2.25		25	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
		Certified Cp		5	1½	1½	1½	
		Cerlron Cp		14	13-16	⅜	13-16+	1-16
		ChadMill .40	8	8	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
		Champ Hom		140	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
		Chartr Med	5	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Chem Exp	4	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Chiefin Dev	24	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
		Child World	10	2	17	17	17 —	⅛
		Christian Co	6	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Cinema Fiv	7	1	5	5	5	
		Cinerama		8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
		CircleK .32	7	71	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
		Citation .40b		6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
		Clarkson .20	6	2	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
		Clarostat	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		Clausing .64	5	12	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		Coachm .40	7	13	33	32⅞	32⅞—	⅛
		Coachm wt		5	16⅝	16½	16½—	⅛
		ColMat .15r	12	5	4	4	4 +	⅛
		Coheinc .12t	12	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		Coleman .52	9	37	16⅛	16	16	
		ColwMtg wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		CombE .86r	10	19	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
		Cominco 2	14	1	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	
		ComAB .30a	5	8	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
		Comdor BM		13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
		CoPsycC .20a	6	23	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
		CompS 1.02	8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
		CompuDyn	6	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Comput Inst		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Comput Inv .75		64	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
		Conchem .40	7	19	11⅛	11½	11⅛	
		Concrd Fab	2	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
		Connlly Con	6	2	4	4	4 +	⅛
		Conroy .05e	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		ConOil Gas	7	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		ConsRef .40	11	11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		Consyne Cp	13	19	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		Cont Mater		11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
		ContTel wt		84	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		CookEl .40	16	8	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		Cookind .40	3	5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		Cordon Intl	11	65	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Core Labs	10	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
		Corenco .80		3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		Cornelius .40	8	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
		CorrBlk 1.20	9	14	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
		Colt Corp	6	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
		Cousins wt		4	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		CoxCbl Com	19	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
		Crest Foam		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		Cromston .25a	5	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		CrossAT 1	11	9	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
		CrutcR .35	13	406	10⅛	9⅞	10	
		CrystlO .40e		13	11⅛	10⅞	11	
		CubicCp .28	6	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
		Curtis Math	8	20	3	2⅞	3 —	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
		D						
15-16	⅜	DCL Inc	5	32	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
8	3⅝	Damson Oil	22	53	6⅜	6⅛	6½—	⅛
20⅝	12¼	Daniel .18b	8	4	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜+	⅛
43½	28½	Data Docmt	5	6	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
14⅝	4⅜	Dataprod	10	109	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
8½	5⅛	DayMin .10e	18	34	6⅛	6¼	6¼—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	DeRose Ind		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14⅞	9⅛	DelLabs .32	7	10	14¼	14¼	14¼+	¼
1⅛	7-16	DeltaCp Am		13	9-16	9-16	9-16	
10⅞	7	DenTal Ez	11	757	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝+	⅛
6⅛	3¼	Diebold VC		10	6	6	6	
8⅝	3½	Digicon Inc	9	33	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞+	⅛
1⅜	11-16	Diodes Inc		52	15-16	⅞	⅞—	⅛
16	11½	Diversey .56	8	16	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜+	⅛
10½	6⅝	Dixilyn .40e	4	32	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
46	32	Dome Petrl	10	1	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜+	⅛
25⅞	20	Domtar .80	37	2	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝+	⅛
11⅝	8⅞	Dowtey .34	5	5	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
18⅛	16	DresUtl 1.32		1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Drivar Harv		1	10	10	10 —	⅛
1 13-16	1 5-16	Dunlop .06e	5	7	1⅜	1⅜	1½	
23⅝	14⅛	DuplxPd .80	5	59	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞—	1
9⅛	5⅝	DurTst .25b	8	4	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
6⅛	2⅜	Dynictn .06e	9	20	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
8½	3⅛	DynAmer	6	12	6	6	6 —	⅛
19⅛	8	DynellEl	30	8	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
		E						
14⅛	10⅛	ELT .07e	10	157	12⅛	11	11⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Eagle Cloth		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	EarthRes 1	7	19	18	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
37⅛	30⅜	EasonO .10r	18	4	35⅞	35¼	35¼—	⅛
24⅛	19	EstrnC 1.40a	7	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6	Ecodyne .25e	7	5	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
29⅛	22½	Edalton .50r	8	151	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
4⅛	2	Edmos Cp		2	2	2	2 —	⅛
11	7⅛	EDO Corp	7	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅛	3⅛	EoanM .40	6	5	6	6	6 —	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	EnrobPh .20a	6	18	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
7	4½	ElHose .20r	110	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅜	ElAudD .21t		3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	⅛
12⅛	8⅞	ElecEng .04	6	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Elect Resch		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7⅛	5⅛	EnrgyRes	6	7	6	6	6	
9⅛	6⅛	ErnstEC .56	5	7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Espey Mfg	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	EsqRad .30e	30	3	7	7	7 —	⅛
6⅛	6⅛	EssexCh .28	5	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3	1⅛	EtzLav	3	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	7½	EvanAr .30r	9	20	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	
7⅛	3½	Execuln .27t	18	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		F						
5½	2	FDIInc .01e	70	8	3½	3½	3½	
7⅛	4	Fabind .10a	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
3	1⅛	FairTex Mill		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅞	20⅛	FalconS .60	6	32	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	FamDolr .16	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Family Rec	3	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13	8⅛	FannyF .42t	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Fash Fabric	20	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Fed Resrces		32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13⅛	8	Felmnt .12p	27	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
3½	1⅛	Fibrebrd wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Fidelco Gth		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	FilmCp Am	4	55	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	Filmwy .05t	6	28	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	FinGen .26b	8	32	8⅛	8½	8⅛+	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	FtConn .40e	11	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	FstSLSh .12		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
17	9⅛	FischrP .48t	7	76	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	FitchbG 1.44	6	11	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Flagstaff	6	71	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Flavorland	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	FlghtSfty .03e	8	76	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	6	17	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	FlaRck .10e	10	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	9⅛	Flowers .44	8	18	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
15⅛	14⅛	Fluke J	10	7	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
20	18⅛	FlyDia Oil	6	37	25½	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Foodrm .20a	4	3	4	4	4 —	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	FooteM .25e	12	3	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅛	2½	Forest Labs	8	1	3½	3½	3½	
12⅛	8⅛	FoxStaP .50	9	7	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Franklin Rl		5	3	3	3	
10⅛	6⅛	FrankNu .36	5	12	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
16⅛	10	Frantz .80	60	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	Fresnillo .40	7	13	17⅛	17	17 —	⅛
10½	6⅛	Frigtmp .35t	6	58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Frigitronic	16	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Frontier Air	6	8	7	6⅞	6⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	FrontAir wt		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
		G						
4	1⅛	GIT Ind	3	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	GRIClp .40		26	4	3⅛	4	
1⅛	1⅛	GSCEn .42c	14	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2	⅛	GTI Corp		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
7½	4	Galaxy Cpl	8	1	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
11⅛	7	Garan .44a	6	2	10	10	10	
3⅛	2⅛	Garcia Corp		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Gaylord .05e	4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22	19⅛	Gearhrt n.36	9	7	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Gen Housewar	6	25	3	3	3	
2⅛	1⅛	Gen Recrat		13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Genge Inc	6	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	Genisco Tch	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Geon Ind		89	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Gerber Scl	6	41	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
17⅛	14⅛	GiantFd 1a	5	40	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	GiantYel .36t	52	44	4⅛	4 9-16	4 9-16—	3-16
10⅛	2⅛	Gladding Cp		172	4⅛	3⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3½	Glasrock Pr		3	3½	3½	3½	
33⅛	28⅛	Glatfltr 1.32	5	14	30⅛	30	30 —	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Globeind .40	4	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15	0.9⅛	Glosser .30	6	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅛	8⅛	Gloucstr En	5	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
7	4⅛	Glover .10e	4	6	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
16⅛	8	Golden Cycl	152	26	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛+	⅛
12	4⅛	GoldW .29a	7	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Goldfield Cp		14	11-16	11-16	11-16—	1-16
4⅛	2⅛	GoodLS .07r	13		2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅛	2⅛	Goodrich wt		97	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	½
19⅛	15	GormR .90a	7	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	GouldT .14j		4	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
12⅛	6⅛	GrandCtl .30	6	10	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	GtAm Ind	4	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	GtBasin Pet		32	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37⅛	28⅛	GRLkCh .34	14	46	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Greenman	5	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
72	4⅛	GREIT .40	4	83	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Greyhd C .32		90	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	GrowC .32b	11	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
9½	4½	GulfRep Fin	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		H						
10⅛	6⅛	HallsMot .50	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	HampD .15a	4	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
8⅛	3⅛	Hamptn Ind	4	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	HarvISh .60	4	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	Harland .48	21	6	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
27	14⅛	Harmn .40b	5	45	21⅛	20⅛	21 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Hartld Zdy		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10	HarteM .15e	13	51	12⅛	12½	12½	
1⅛	⅛	Harvey Grp	63	2	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
7⅛	5	Health Chm	9	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	HealthM .30	6	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Helnick .05e	13	11	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Helfmn Mfg		156	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Hilthavn .32	7	48	6⅛	6	6	
13⅛	7	Hiptrnic .20	11	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	Holly Corp	4	45	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34⅛	26⅛	HomeGA .50	8	4	28	28	28	
30⅛	22⅛	HomeOB .50	7	4	23	22½	23 —	1
20	16⅛	HormelG 1	7	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Horn Hardrt		1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	HospM .60e	13	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
5-16	1-16	HospMtg wt		8	1-16	1-16	1-16—	1-32
14	11⅛	Hoteltn 1.40	9	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HouseVl .32	8	38	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
66	32⅛	HouOilM .60	22	475	58⅛	56⅛	58⅛+	2⅛
22⅛	15	HowelC .30e	5	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
37	28⅛	HubelIB 1.50	9	12	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
5⅛	4	HuckMtg .20	12	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
41⅛	33⅛	HudBO 1.40	10	72	39	38⅛	39 +	⅛
10⅛	6	Huffman .40a		1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3½	Hycel Inc	18	19	3⅛	3½	3½	
		I						
4⅛	2½	ICHCp .32t	8	1	3	3	3 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	ICMR .50j		51	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	1⅛	Imper Ind		1	2⅛	2½	2½—	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	ImpOilA .80	12	22	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	Inarco		11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	8⅛	Incoterm A	9	24	9⅛	9	9⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Inflight Svc	5	37	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	3½	Instron .20		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
2⅛	13-16	Instrum Sys		260	1⅛	1	1	
24	8	InsSy pf .25e		12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intsart Res	4	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5	2⅛	Intrmedco	7	22	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	IntlAlum .30	7	20	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Intl Banknot	80	147	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
23	14⅛	IntCour .24	11	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Foodsvc	30	63	2	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	InFuneral S	5	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8	IntGenIn .70	5	13	11	10⅛	11 +	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Int Proteins	17	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	IntSeaw .15e	3	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Int Stretch		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
35	25⅛	IntSyCon .25	11	54	31⅛	31	31	
14⅛	9⅛	Interpool	9	16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5	Interway Cp		56	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1	Investm Fla		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	InvDivers A	7	16	15	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	InvDivers B	8	9	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
5⅛	3	InvestRlt Tr		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13	Ionics Inc	15	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
9⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd .16		5	7¼	7¼	7¼—	¼
6½	3⅛	Irvinind .16t	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		J K						
11⅛	7⅛	Jaclyn .40a	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Jacobs .60e	50	4	10¼	10	10 —	¼
8½	4½	Jamswy .11t	5	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
20⅛	10⅛	JohnPd .30	8	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Juniper Pet	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Jupiter Ind		8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	KTelIn .30e	5	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
16⅛	8	Kaisrlnd .25	9	122	16⅛	16	16	
54½	45	KnGE pf4.50		220	48⅛	48	48⅛+	1
7⅛	4⅛	KapokT .20t	8	10	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
4½	2⅛	KayCp .07e	10	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Ketchm .10r	5	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
28⅛	19⅛	Kewanee .72	7	39	25⅛	25	25 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Kay Co		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
9	5⅛	Keystind .30	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
40	3⅛	Kidde wt		5	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
2	1⅛	KinArk Crp	8	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11	7⅛	KingRd .05e	11	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Kingslip .28	5	5	6⅛	6⅛	6½—	⅛
41⅛	16	Kirbyin .26c	4	25	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1⅛	Kit Mfg	34	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	KnickT .22	6	10	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Knott Hotel		9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
29⅛	18⅛	Kollmor .50	11	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	KuhnStr .10	5	13	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
		L						
4	2⅛	LSBInd .15t	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .05	8	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	LaMaur .28	9	5	4½	4⅛	4½	
6¼	5⅛	LePoint .30e	10	5	6	6	6 +	
9⅛	5⅛	La QuintaM	7	305	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	LafyRad .26	7	19	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Lake Shore	3	45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17⅛	15	LeeEntr .52	10	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
5⅛	3	Lee Pharm		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4	1½	Leisure Tec		3	2⅛	2½	2½	
7⅛	5½	LewisBF .24	6	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
10	5⅛	Liberty Fab	3	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Lincoln Am	31	20	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
11½	5⅛	Loyds Elec	10	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3	1⅛	LodgeS .06e	4	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	LoewThe wt		59	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27	0⅛	LouisCe 2.20	7	2	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
7⅛	1	Lynch Corp	0	23	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1½	Lynnwear		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		M						
2⅛	1⅛	MDC Corp	16	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	MPBCp .80	5	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
8⅛	7	MWA .40b	7	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅛	⅛	Macrod Ind		19	13-16	13-16	13-16	
4⅛	2⅛	Mamm Mrt		52	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅛	3½	ManhLfe .24	8	12	4⅛	4¼	4⅛+	¼
5½	4	MansfT .02r		3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18	MarkCtl .28	6	15	24⅛	23½	24⅛+	½
6	3⅛	Marshall Fd		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8½	4⅛	Marshal Ind	5	16	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
32¼	21	MarlPr .50e	6	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
10½	6⅛	Masind .40a	4	1	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
37⅛	23⅛	Masnelln .30	6	2	32⅛	32¼	32⅛+	¼
7⅛	4	MaulBro .12	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	McCulO .21t	13	46	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
19½	16⅛	McDonh .80	5	11	18	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
14	6⅛	McIntsh .70	5	7	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	McKeon Cn		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
13½	10⅛	MeansF 1.08	4	7	12	12	12	
8	5⅛	Medalst .40b	5	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	15-16	Medaln Grp		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Medenco .12	6	2	8	8	8	
6⅛	2½	Medfield Cp	4	8	6	5⅞	6 —	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	MediaGn .40	8	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
17	7⅛	Megolnt .20	6	28	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
16⅛	7½	MEMCo .8	6	17	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
2½	15-16	Metrocare		9	15-16	15-16	15-16—	1-16
3⅛	1⅛	Mich Genl	3	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14½	11⅛	MichSugar 1	4	31	11⅛	11½	11½—	⅛
11⅛	5⅛	Mickibry .16	5	3	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
15⅛	10	MidlGls .24b	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20	14	MillerWo .48	7	49	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
23⅛	12⅛	MilRoy .25	10	3	19	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Mission IT		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
32⅛	17⅛	moPfcR 1.20	6	6	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	½
31	26⅛	Mitchl n	9	177	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	1½
6⅛	3½	MiteCp .16	6	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	
7⅛	5	Modern Md	4	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	6⅛	Molycrp wt		35	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
50	44	MonP pf4.40		z80	46	45	45 —	1⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Moog .60	7	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	MortonS .32	5	2	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4½	MovStar .38	5	02	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Movielab	6	6	1½	1½	1½	
8½	2½	MultiAm .20	12	5	6	6	6 +	⅛
		N						
7	3⅛	Napco .12e	6	1	6	6	6 +	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	NardaM .20	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
25	12⅛	Nat CSS	11	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
2⅛	11-16	NatHlth Ent	8	25	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅛	⅛	Natind wt		1	15-16	15-16	15-16+	1-16
2⅛	1½	NKinney Cp		171	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
12	6	Nat Paragn	40	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
13	7⅛	Nat Patent	59	33	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
2½	⅛	Nat System	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	11	NatwHo .28	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Nelly Don		4	1⅛	1½	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	7⅛	NesRLM .10e		32	1⅛	1⅛	1½	
34⅛	20⅛	NENuclr .40	11	4	25⅛	25½	25½—	½
14	10⅛	NHamp .50e	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	
1⅛	½	New Idria	8	50	1	1	1	
26	15⅛	NMex Ariz	61	34	22⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
17⅛	11½	NYTimes .40	12	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	NewbEn .20	4	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
20⅛	14	Newcor 1	4	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2	Newpark Rs	13	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3	1½	Nexus .14t	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅛	10½	NiagFSv .44	5	1	13	13	13	
12⅛	4⅛	Nolex Cp	43	25	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Nortek .04	8	4	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4 3-16	NorCdn Oils	12	10	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
5½	2⅛	Nova Corp	11	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	Nuclear Dat		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
		O						
13⅛	6⅛	Oakwd Hom .03r	8	8	10⅛	10	10 +	⅛
21	13½	Offshore Co	4	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
38⅛	28⅛	OhioB 1.48a	3	4035		34⅛	35	
12⅛	8⅛	OhSealy .40	7	10	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	Oilaind .20e	6	14	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
22½	14⅛	OnLine Sys	21	89	20½	20	20½+	⅛
51	33	OOklep Cop	14	z50	45	45	45	
3⅛	1⅛	Originala		7	1⅛	1½	1½—	⅛
10½	4⅛	OrioleHo .16t		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1	Ormand Ind	33	20	2	2	2	
11⅛	10⅛	OSullvn .50	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Outdr Sport	30	17	6⅛	6	6	
10	6⅛	OverhDr .50	10	13	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Oxford Fst		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	16	27	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		P - Q						
18⅛	16⅛	PGE6pf 1.50		8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
15½	12⅛	PGE5pf 1.25		1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
14⅛	13	PGRd pf1.25		4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
15	13	PGpIA 1.25		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	P 10.18pf2.54		26	27⅛	27	27⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	P 10.40pf2.60		216	29	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.5pf1.12		25	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
29	24⅛	PG 9.4pf2.37		7	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
23½	20⅛	PGE8pf 2		2	22	22	22 +	⅛
2⅛	20½	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
26⅛	27⅛	PG 9.2pf2.32		8	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	1
13⅛	11⅛	PG 4.3pf1.09		21	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
11	4⅛	PHoldg .16		1	11	11	11	
48	43	PacLt pf4.36		z50	45	44½	44½—	2⅛
50	44	PacLt pf4.50		z40	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
53	45½	PacLt pf4.75		z20	50	50	50	
17	14½	PNwTel 1.20	8	6	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
60	52	PacPLpf 5		z25	58½	58½	58½—	1
33⅛	22⅛	PallCorp .32	13	4	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
7½	4	Pandl Bradf	4	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
5	3	Pantast .20	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
26⅛	21⅛	ParsonsR .80	7	34	25½	25	25⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Pat Fashion	3	06	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	Patagonia		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	PatoCG .65e	4	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1½	PennDix wt		50	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	PenEnM .60	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	PEECp .08t	6	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅛	9⅛	PenRIE 1.15	6	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Pentron Ind	6	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	PerlnCp .30	3	44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	3⅛	Perlec Corp	7	194	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	Petro Lewis		101	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	PhilLD .56r	4	26	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅛	3	Phoenix .5ft		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	7½	PickPay .20	7	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2	Piedmont In	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2½	11-16	Pioneer Sys		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅛	5	PionTex .80	4	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24⅛	14⅛	PitDeM 1.20	6	15	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	½
42½	31⅛	Pittway .80	12	4	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Plant Ind		44	8⅛	7⅛	8 —	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	Plantrnc .12	15	11	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅛	PlyGem .51t	9	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4½	⅛	Polaron Pd		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	/⅛
7⅛	5⅛	Polychr .29t	9	3	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Prairie Oil	18	11	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10	PratLmb 1	7	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
6	4⅛	PrattRd .30	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26⅛	19⅛	Prentia 1.72	12	38	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
4	2⅛	PresRealt A		5	2⅛	2½	2½	
4⅛	2⅛	PresRealt B		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20⅛	6	Presley Cos	30	171	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛

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18½	14⅛	Preston .78	11	6	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
5	3⅛	PrudBdg .24	4	90	3½	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	PrdRlE .15e		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	8¼	PrpCT 1.18e	8	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	Pureoac Lb	11	8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
54	45⅛	PSCol pf4.25		z150	48	48	48	
5⅞	2⅛	Pulte Hmes	9	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅞	5	Quebcor Inc	6	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
		R - S - T						
8⅛	5⅛	RB Ind	6	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	REDM Cp	6	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	REITInc Fd		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	RHMed Svc	4	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	8	23	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10⅛	5	RLC Corp	6	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	RaganB .16e	4	104	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
22¼	13½	Ranchrs Ex	21	9	16⅛	16½	16⅛+	⅛
19⅛	12½	RangrO Can	52	9	15⅛	15⅛	15½+	⅛
16½	10⅛	Ransbrg .80	6	4	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
1⅞	1	RapdAm wt		1	1	1	1	
4½	2⅛	Rath Pack		6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3	18⅝	RaymPr .40	30	4	22½	22½	22½+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Reading Ind		20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+⅛
18	11⅛	RealEst 1.40	12	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
8¼	5½	RltInoT .40e		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
107	102½	RltRef 2.10e	9	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Reeves Tele		1	2	2	2	
7	3⅛	Refrig Trns	7	2	5	5	5 —	⅛
6⅞	⅛	RelGrp wt		36	1½	1⅛	1½	
13⅛	10⅛	RemAr .80a	7	8	13½	13	13½+	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	RepNY .88	4	5	20⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	ReschCtl .08	10	70	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
34¼	4	ResistFlx .50	6	2	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2	Resrtsintl A	12	583	7⅛	6⅞	7½+	⅛
7⅞	2⅛	Resrtsintl B	13	38	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1	Rest Assoc		10	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
2½	⅞	Rex Noreco		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	2⅛	Riblet Prod	9	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Richford In		4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅛	3⅛	Richton .10e	4	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18	10⅛	Riley Co	8	11	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
37⅛	28½	RioAlgm 1	16	1	35	35	35 —	½
21⅛	6½	RisdonM .36	10	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
28⅛	18⅛	Robintech		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Roblin Ind	30	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
11⅛	8⅛	Rockway .96	7	2	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
15⅛	8¼	Rogers Corp		5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Ronco Telep	4	2	2	2	2 +	⅛
4½	2⅛	Rossmor Cp		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8	⅛	RoyBusn Fd		4	11-16	⅞	⅞—	1-16
4⅞	3	Ruddick Cp	80	7	4⅞	4½	4⅞—	⅛
10	7¼	RusseI Co.40	4	12	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
10 0	⅛	RustCft .40	7	291	8⅛	8	8⅛+	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	RyanH .40	10	47	20	18⅛	20	
2⅛	1⅛	SGSec .51e		4	1½	1½	1½	
15½	7¼	STPCp .45e	10	47	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Salem .89t	4	6	10¼	10	10	
19⅛	14⅛	Sambos .32	10	82	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10	7⅞	SCarlo 1.26e		1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	SDieG pf .88		5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
101½	88	SDgo pf 9.84		z50	99½	99½	99½—	1½
77	69	SDgo pf 7.20		z1500	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛+	2⅛
28⅛	26	SDgo pf .48		26	27⅛	27	27 —	½
34⅞	30⅛	SanJW 2.60	7	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Sargent Ind	7	2	2⅞	2½	2½	
14⅛	5⅛	Saturn Airw	5	6	14⅛	14½	14½+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Scheb Er1.40	9	47	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
8¼	6⅛	Schenuit .60	4	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
6	2⅞	Schiller Ind	43	3	3	3	3	
8⅞	5¼	Schrader .30	8	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	SciMgt .07e	17	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18⅛	10⅛	Sci Atlanta	13	31	17⅛	17	17	
25⅛	20⅛	Scopeln .25e	4	4	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
17	10⅛	Scrivner .70	4	7	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
5½	2⅛	Sealectr Cp	11	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
1⅛	½	Seaport Cp	5	03	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
15⅛	5⅛	SeasnAH .20	8	41	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
2	13-16	SecMtg Inv		16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5-16	3-32	SecMtn wt		6	⅛	⅛	⅛	
2	11-16	Seligm Asso		2	1	1	1	
23⅛	13½	SeligLtz 1.20	6	8	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
6⅛	4	Semtch .18t	8	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
8½	3⅛	Servisco .30	7	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	Servo Corp	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Shawin .50b	9	8	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
13⅞	4⅛	ShearH .20e	3	43	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Sheller Res		5	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	ShndCp .24t	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
33	21½	Shnandh Oil	29	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
18⅛	10⅛	Sherwd Med	15	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Shopwell In	33	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
15	12⅛	Showbot .80	5	2	13	13	13 —	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Sierrcln .20	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4½	3	SikesCp A		12	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
6⅛	3½	Silo Inc	9	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6	Simkins .60	5	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3⅛	1½	Simplex Ind		4	2½	2½	2½	
10⅛	7⅛	SkyCity .10r	6	2	10	10	10	
4⅛	2½	Solitron		32	2⅛	2½	2½	
13	6⅛	Sonder Brdc	5	16	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20⅛	12⅛	Soundsn .40	7	21	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
13	11⅛	SC4.2pf 1.06		4	12	12	12 —	⅛
14⅛	12½	SC4.7pf 1.19		450	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
21⅛	18⅛	SCEO pf1.68		z150	20	20	20 +	⅛
17⅞	15⅛	SC5.8pf 1.45		18	17	16⅞	17 +	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	SC5.2pf 1.30		4	15½	15½	15½—	⅛
28	24⅛	SC9.2pf 2.30		1	25½	25½	25½	
26	23⅛	SC8.8pf 2.21		11	25⅛	25	25 +	⅛
90	81⅛	SCE pf 7.58		1	85	85	85 +	1½
19⅛	9	SwstAir .05e	6	41	20	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
8½	5	Spartek .40	7	1	9½	9½	9½	
6⅛	4⅛	Specity Rest	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
6½	5⅛	Spector .10e		17	8	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
2	⅛	Spelzmn Ind		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅛	4⅛	Splentex .48	6	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Stafid Lowd	4	9	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StdAtlanc 1	5	1	16	16	16 +	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	StdCont .14r	3	6	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13½	StdCoosa .90	7	2	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
4⅛	3	StdMetl .50t	6	5	3	3	3	
14⅛	9	StdMotA .48	5	4	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅛	StdPac Corp	4	64	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15½	StdProd 1.20	5	4	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	StdShrs .48r		9	25	25	25	
14⅞	8⅞	Stange .12	20	9	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5⅛	StanAV .20e		1	7	7	7	
13⅛	10⅛	StarSup .68a	4	1	11	11	11	
12⅞	7⅛	Steelmt .23r	5	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
19⅛	12	StepnCh .52	7	2	18⅛	18⅛	18½	
2½	13-16	Sterl Electr	12	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
6⅛	2½	Stevcolnlt	7	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10½	7⅛	StrutW .10e	8	6	7½	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12½	9	SbeAnn .36	9	5	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
4½	3⅛	SunCityl .25	7	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
18½	13⅛	SunElec .48	10	11	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sunair .45e	6	1	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
16⅛	8⅞	Sundanc .20b	50	15	11⅛	11⅛	11½+	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	SupFdSv .32	8	7	12	12	12	
8	4	Supindl .12b	6	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Susquhana		8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11-16	⅛	SutrMtg wt		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
7	4⅛	Synaloy .20	4	5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
36⅛	26	Syntex .50	13	158	27⅞	27½	27½—	⅛
19⅛	13½	SyscoCp .28	6	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
10⅛	5⅛	System Eng		26	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2½	1⅛	TFICo Inc		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4	3⅛	Talleyln wt		10	4	4	4 +	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Tandy Brnd	9	23	14	13½	13⅞—	⅛
1½	11-16	Tech Sym	20	76	⅞	⅞	13-16	
5	2⅛	Techcl Oper		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Techcl Tape	4	40	⅛	3	3 —	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Techtrl .10e	4	4	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	TeleCm .07e	6	9	7	7	7 +	⅛
14⅞	8½	Teleflex .32t	11	2	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
⅛	⅛	TelexCp wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
7⅛	2½	Tenna Corp	12	7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Tenneco wt		14	7½	7⅛	7½+	⅛
2⅛	1	Tensor Cp	28	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
21½	10½	Teradyn Inc	125	4	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
13⅛	9	TerraC .60a	4	7	9⅛	9½	9½	
5⅛	2⅛	Texstar .22t	7	21	5	5	5 —	⅛
4½	2⅛	Tidwell Ind		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11	6	Tiffanyl .20	4	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3	Timple Ind	10	4	6	6	6 —	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	Tokheim .60	70	23	16⅛	15½	15⅛	
48⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		z50	45	45	45	

1976 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge prev. Close
108	99	TolEdpf 10		z190	102⅛	101	102⅛+	1⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ToppsGu .28	6	2	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	TorinCp .40	14	2	12½	12½	12½	
8¼	4⅛	TotalPtl NA	9	2	7	7	7	
3⅛	1⅛	Trans Lux		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Treadwy		6	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
15⅛	11	TriStMtr .80	6	1	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Trico Ind	7	26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3	TubosM .22e	4	10	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	1-16
6⅛	3	Tuftco .20e	7	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
		U - V						
5⅛	3	UIPCp .16	5	10	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
3½	1⅛	UNA Corp		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	URSCp .10e	11	16	4	4	4	
6⅛	3⅛	UVInd wt	0	52	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Unimax Grp	16	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	UnAirPd .56	8	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Un Asbestos	16	63	4⅛	4 3-16	4⅛	
1½	7-16	UnBrand wt		10	½	½	½—	⅛
1½	⅛	UnNat Corp		1	13-16	13-16	13-16+	1-16
7⅞	4	UPiece Dy		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	
7½	5⅛	USBan Trst		1	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
12	8⅛	USFIltr .24	8	73	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	UnRIIT .75e	12	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
3-16	1-16	UnRIIT wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
4⅛	3½	USNat Rsrc	4	7	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
15⅛	10	UnityBuy S	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3	⅛	Univ Contnr		11	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnivRs .08e	10	11	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅛	UnivRun .36	4	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
10½	5⅛	UnvSav .44	5	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	ValleeSt .42t	8	6	7	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅞	8⅛	Valmac .70	2	17	12⅛	12	12 —	⅛
5½	3⅛	Valspar .24	9	22	5⅛		5⅛+	⅛
13½	4⅛	Varo Inc	6	46	10⅛	10⅛	10½+	⅛
30⅛	14⅛	VernitA .40b	8	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
7⅛	2⅛	Vernitron	10	1	5	5	5	
5⅛	2½	Vesely Co	23	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Vol Mer	4	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	Vulcinc .36	4	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
16⅛	11	Vulcincpf 1		1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
		W						
6	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	100	16	3	3	3 +	⅛
21⅛	15½	WUInc .80	7	24	19½	19	19 —	⅛
8½	3⅛	Wabash .10a	6	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Wacknht .40	6	16	6½	6⅛	6½	
4⅛	2⅛	Wainoco Oil	7	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
24⅛	14⅛	WalcoN .50b	8	14	20	20	20 —	⅛
20	10⅛	WangLb .12	17	31	16	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	WangLB .22	14	8	13	13	13 +	⅛
5⅛	2	Wards Co	4	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3	WarC pfC.05		5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
41½	21⅛	WasPstB .50	10	7	40⅛	40	40⅛+	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	WRIT 1.56	13	16	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
8½	5⅛	WeldTu Am	4	1	7⅛	7	7⅛	
6⅛	3¼	Wellco .25	8	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	WestChP .40	7	6	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Westats Pll	14	71	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
6⅞	1-16	WstDcal .10	10	8	6½	6⅛	6½+	⅛
9⅛	6¼	WstFinl .15a	3	83	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
1½	¼	WstPacl wt		91	¼	¼	¼	
9⅛	6⅛	Whippny .60	7	1	7¼	7¼	7¼—	⅛
7	4½	Whitaker .40	9	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅛	Whittakr wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
3	1⅛	Wichita Ind	6	14	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2	1½	Wilcx G		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	WilsonBr .30	6	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	Winston Mill	4	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1⅛	Wolf HowB		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5½	Worcest Ctl	10	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	WorkWr .60	6	2	10½	10½	10½—	⅛
1⅛	⅜	Wright Har	9	2	13-16	13-16	13-16	
6⅞	3⅛	WyleLab .28	8	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11⅛	7	Wynnin .15e	7	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
12	9½	WymBn .50a	9	31	11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅛
		X - Z						
20⅛	13	Xonics Inc	16	5	16	16	16 +	1⅛
8⅛	8	ZeroMfg .28	6	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	4½	Zimmer .06e	11	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	

Trade Development Bank Holding S.A.

Luxembourg

Consolidated Balance Sheet

as at 30th June
(unaudited)

	(US $ 000's) 1976	1975
ASSETS		
Cash in hand and balances with banks	887,951	681,353
Bank certificates of deposit, notes and bonds	663,676	450,695
Precious metals	100,046*	110,833*
Government and municipal securities (U.S.A. and Great Britain)	263,410	256,672
Current accounts, advances to customers and bills of exchange	837,832	782,114
Other assets	63,535	55,796
Goodwill arising on consolidation	3,183	3,183
Investments	9,378	11,093
Fixed assets	36,818	34,279
	2,865,829	2,386,018
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
Deposits, balances due to customers and inner reserves	2,424,748	1,993,139
Other liabilities	182,980	150,757
CAPITAL FUNDS		
Loan capital	20,000	20,000
Capital notes	33,412	34,860
Minority interests	38,463	36,855
Shareholders' funds:		
Share capital	24,605	24,605
Reserves and profit and loss account	141,621	125,802
Total shareholders' funds	166,226	150,407
Total capital funds employed	258,101	242,122
	2,865,829	2,386,018
Letters of credit and guarantees	115,143	81,493

*against which forward sales amount to $ 98,185,000 in 1975 and $ 98,115,000 in 1976.

Net earnings

for 6 months to 30th June

	1976	1975
Net earnings after tax, minority interests and transfer to inner reserves (US $ 000's)	11,110	10,487
Earnings per share:	$ 0.68	$ 0.64
Number of shares outstanding	16,403,300	16,403,300

Principal Subsidiaries

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Republic National Bank of New York, New York
Trade Development Bank (Luxembourg) S.A., Luxembourg
Trade Development Bank (France) S.A., Paris
Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc., Panama City

Offices and correspondents in all major financial centers.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
-5⅛	3⅛-4⅛	½-¾	12-13
-5⅞	4-4⅛	¾-1⅛	12⅞-13⅛
-5⅞	4⅛-4⅞	1⅛-1¼	13½-13⅞
-6⅛	4⅛-4⅞	1⅛-2⅛	13¾-13⅞
-6⅛	5⅛-5½	2⅛-2½	14-14⅛

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Price	Oct.	Jan.	April
[illegible]	25	30⅛	36
[illegible]	9⅞	16⅜	22½

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Without an Affidavit 20% Jap. tax (= Yen 50,- = Dfls. -,46) will be deducted.

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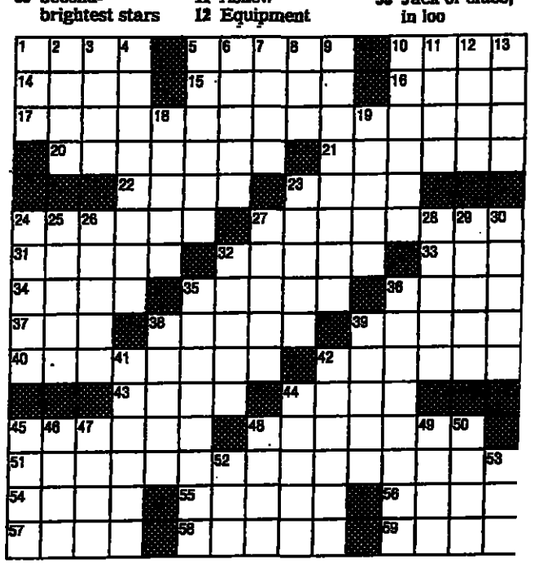
CROSSWORD — *Edited by Will Weng*

ACROSS

1 Vaudeville turns
5 Hebrew teacher
10 Biblical gift-bearers
14 Result of a head-knocking
15 50th-state separator
16 Radio-tube worker
17 Tennyson in a rut
20 Menu offerings
21 Singer Ethel
22 Crags
23 Persian fairy
24 Kind of scout
27 Maxim's bequest to gangsters
31 Onto
32 Gun gals
33 Comic Olsen
34 France's Le —
35 Staff people
36 English title
37 Ingrid Bergman's daughter
38 Violin
39 Second-brightest stars
40 Sharp side pains
42 Regal fur
43 Dutch painter
44 Margarine's start
45 Plot
48 Shows spirit
51 George F. Root in a rut
54 Seep
55 Downspout connections
56 Lost
57 Cows
58 Cubic meter
59 Be alive with

DOWN

1 Priest's robe
2 "— the disease and kill the patient"
3 Secret Service sleuths
4 Splashes
5 Stack
6 Farm measures
7 Buzzers
8 Bleat
9 Old-time desk features
10 Agronsky of TV
11 Askew
12 Equipment
13 Bugs
18 Danish money
19 Denudes
22 Like a *soft* carpet
24 Pounds down
25 Impend
26 Hawaiian island
27 Washing and baking items
28 Raccoon's cousin
29 Violinist Mischa
30 Della or Peewee
32 Bogs
35 Muscle users
36 Jimmy Carter, for one
38 Rogue
39 Actor George
41 School chores
42 Pass
44 Abalone
45 Promenade
46 Loser's eating
47 Smog component
48 Facilitate
49 Relaxation
50 River duck
52 Kind of trap
53 Jack of clubs, in loo



WEATHER

	C	F		C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Clear	MADRID	28	82	Clear
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Clear	MILAN	21	70	Storms
ANKARA	28	82	Clear	MONTREAL	17	63	Sunny
ATHENS	28	82	Clear	MOSCOW	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	33	90	Clear	MUNICH	19	66	Storms
BELGRADE	22	72	Cloudy	NEW YORK	23	73	Sunny
BERLIN	20	68	Storms	NICE	24	75	Clear
BRUSSELS	23	73	Clear	OSLO	28	82	Clear
BUCHAREST	27	81	Clear	PARIS	27	81	Clear
BUDAPEST	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	23	73	Clear
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	ROME	26	79	Clear
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Clear	SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	23	82	Clear	STOCKHOLM	26	79	Clear
DUBLIN	23	73	Clear	TEHRAN	35	95	Clear
EDINBURGH	16	61	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	32	90	Clear
FLORENCE	26	79	Cloudy	TUNIS	31	88	Clear
FRANKFURT	24	75	Clear	VIENNA	23	73	Clear
GENEVA	22	72	Clear	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
HELSINKI	20	68	Storms	WASHINGTON	24	76	Sunny
ISTANBUL	28	82	Clear	ZURICH	18	64	Clear

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS
ADVERTISEMENT
August 17, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund.. $7.32
(d) Trusteor Int. Fd (AEIF). $8.56
Austral Select Fd.. $3.73

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond .. SF794
— (d) Conbar.. SF751
— (d) Grobar.. SF584
— (d) Stockbar.. SF912
(w) Browninvest.. $14.01
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd $12.99
(d) Can Secur Growth Fd. $4.58
(d) A.G.F. Japan Fd.. $8.49

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l .. $14.81
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.. $8.20
(d) Capital Reinvest.. LF1,183
(d) Caribico Opera-Ency.. $127.18
(d) Citadel Fund.. $3.18
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd.. $843.86
(w) Convert Fd Int. A Certs $7.83
(w) Convert Fd. Int. B Certs $12.81
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $8.94

CREDIT SUISSE
(d) Actions Suisses.. SF255.25
— (d) Canasec.. SF529
— (d) O.S. Fonds-Bonds.. SF71
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.. SF97.75
— (d) Energie-Valor.. SF23.75
— (d) Ussec.. SF964
— (d) Europa-Valor.. SF119.75
(d) Crosby Fund S.A.. $4.60
(d) CSF Fund.. SF24.44
(d) Crossbow Fund.. SF4.68
(w) D G.C.. $39.16
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.). $1.05
(w) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.. $12.18
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent.. $12.11
(w) Europe Obligations.. LF1,045

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra.. DM21.30
— (d) Int'l Rentenfond.. DM71.80

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets. $18.18
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr $52.58
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund.. $17.76
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund. $31.15
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.. $12.34
(w) First Intern't Fd.. $125.05
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec.. $13.99
(d) First Nat'l City Fund.. $29.29
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.. $53.58
(w) Fleming Japan Fund.. $29.08
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.. SF1,788
(d) Formula Selection Fd.. SF72.50
(d) Fonditalia.. $10.15
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.). $0.72
(w) Future Australia Fd.. Aus.$9.84

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund.. $12.26
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.. $32.22
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund.. $8.30
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.86
(w) Hausmann Holdgs. NV.. $7.522
(i) H.O.I.T. Hotel.. $28.43
(d) Iotfund.. $9.73
(d) Interfund S.A.. $8.95
(w) Intermarket Fund.. $113.43
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey). $28.60
(r) Int'l Securities Fund.. $5.71
(r) Invest Atlantiques.. $32.98
(d) Naismeria S.A. Fund.. $8.34
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $7.48
(d) I.T.F. Fund N.V.. $7.81
(r) Japan Growth Fund.. $16.82
(d) Japan Selection Fund.. $85.30
(w) Japan Pacific Fund.. $17.94

JARDINE FLEMING.
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund. $46.46
— (r) Jard. Sth East Asia.. $12.80

(d) KB Income Fund.. LF1,662
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $11.41
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap F. $21.68
(r) Leverage Cap Hold. $31.37

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL MGT S.A.
—+(w) L&RT Multi-way Fd SF412.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF351
(w) Luxfund.. $19.51
(m) MAGNUM Fund Ltd.. $37.68
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund.. $10.13
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund.. $1.56
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund.. $2.05
(w) N.A.M.F.. $67.44
(w) Nippon Fund.. $42.77
(w) Nor Amer Inv Fund.. $6.43
(w) Nor Amer Bank Fd.. $6.55
(r) Pegasus Intern't .. $6.76

PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.:
— (w) U.S. Dollar Fund.. $1.00
— (w) Sterling Fund.. $1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund.. $23.63
(d) Renta Fund .. LF1,923
(d) Rentinvest.. LF908
(d) Safe Trust Fund .. $10.56
(w) Samurai Portfolio.. LF62.90
Share Realty N.V.. $15.51
Share International N.V.. $4.68

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) .. $12.05
(w) SMH Special Fund.. DM89.30

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.. SF1,574.50
— (r) Securswiss.. SF943
(d) Soros Fund.. $236.57
(w) Star Fund.. $4.67

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor.. SF471.50
— (d) Intervalor.. SF97.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio.. SF381
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF220.25
— (d) Univ Bond Select.. SF81.75
— (d) Universal Fund .. SF96.16
(w) Talana Global Fund.. $9.04
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea). $27.28
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N V.. $38.23
(w) Transpacific Fund.. $21.50

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.. SF36.25
— (d) Bond Invest.. SF71
— (d) Convert-Invest.. SF75.75
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh.. SF110.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.. SF92.50
— (d) Globinvest.. SF65
— (d) Pacific Invest.. SF80.50
— (d) Somsisa-Invest.. SF285.50
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh. SF114
— (d) Sima Swiss Sr Est. SF178.50

UNION INVESTMENT. Frankfurt.
— (d) Atlantikfonds .. DM16.70
— (d) Europafonds.. DM31.65
— (d) Unifonds.. DM20.30
— (d) Unirenta.. DM41.80
— (d) Unispecial I.. DM91.45
(w) United Cap. Inv Fd.. $3.06
(d) U S Trust Invest Fd.. $11.94
(w) Western Growth Fd.. $6.13
(w) Western Hedge Fund.. $1,367.50
(w) West Proprietary N.V.. $1,526.55
(d) World Equity Grth Fd $428.47
(w) Worldwide Securities.. $47.76
(w) Worldwide Special .. $2,877.77

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend. † — New; N.A. — Not available, BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — bid Change F/F 10 to $1 per unit.



JUMBLE® — *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FROYE
CHAPT
HAWRTT
ENWAKE



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PROVE WAGER TINGLE UNLESS
Answer: *From NORWEGIANS you MIGHT get this—"NO SWEARING"*

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

THE ENGLISH PUB

By Michael Jackson. Harper & Row. Illustrated. 170 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

"AN endless pub-crawl would afford the best lesson in England's heritage and history. What other country has painted its story in the streets, hung pictures at every corner, at every roadside and village, like a continuous tapestry, and captioned them with wit, rhyme and comment? From the ubiquitous Green Man (pre-Christian) to the unique Dog and Trumpet (1970s), England's every square mile is a vast open-air museum, detailing its own geography, topography, military history, heraldry; its personalities, birds and beasts, occupations and sports."

While Michael Jackson, author of "The English Pub," sounds in these remarks as if he had just enjoyed several of "the best" in his favorite local, he does succeed in making the pub seem a cornerstone in the English social structure. As he says, "The pub is an institution unique to England, and there is nothing more English." Samuel Johnson went even further in his famous remark: "No sir, there is nothing which has yet been contrived by man by which so much happiness is produced as by a good tavern or inn."

Just as the pub is the center of village life, it creates the equivalent of the village—a neighborhood feeling—in the city. It is a place where people enjoy a common atmosphere and common activities, an increasingly rare social phenomenon. In a pub, a person can enjoy anything from peripheral companionship—a comforting feeling of sharing the human lot—to whatever degree of intimacy his inclination and ingenuity can achieve.

One of the greatest advantages of a pub, Dr. Johnson pointed out, is that one is on neutral ground; no one is either guest or host, in the sense of social obligation. No solicitude is required: The sociability can be spontaneous. At its very least, the pub is a cell padded with people.

It is worth reading the least of Charles Dickens's novels to hear him describe a pub or inn. While pubs did not figure as prominently in Thomas Hardy's novels, he did some of his writing in one, and an ale named after him was listed by the "Guinness Book of Records" as the world's strongest beer. English ale or beer—the words are now used almost interchangeably according to Jackson—is admittedly an acquired taste.

According to "The English Pub" England turns out more than 1,000 brands of beer, but unlike the product of other countries, each is strongly different. Jackson describes them with poetic discrimination: "The encounters with the unexpected, the possibility of either triumph or disaster, the pursuit of the elusive, the constant lessons, the bittersweet memories that linger."

He does not even try to disguise the fact that he is a chauvinist and a traditionalist where beer is concerned. As he puts it, the attempt to use mass-production methods in making beer invoked the "Dunkirk spirit" in English hearts, and locally brewed beer revived. The author agrees with a member of Parliament who described beer as "a moral species of beverage," something equivalent to milk in the United States.

Beer, according to the author, has been brewed since the Mesopotamian Age and the first alehouse in England probably dates to the first century AD. Some surviving pubs have cellars or foundations going back to the 12th or 13th centuries. It is curious to see the number of pubs next door to churches: Jackson explains that these "hospices," as they were once called, were built to house and nourish workmen during the long years required to complete what he regards as the only equally holy edifice beside it.

"The English Pub" is as pleasant as its subject. The author is very learned in his field and he writes with suitable irony about the invasion of plastic and other hideous modern innovations into the time-honored pub.

Pub names show English eccentricity at its most imaginative. There are The Frog and Nightgown, The Pig and Whistle, The Goat and Compasses. This last may be a corruption of "God encompasseth us." At different times, pubs have served as law courts, theaters and even hanging places. At The White Hart, it was customary for the condemned man to have one last beer to fortify him against the fires of hell.

There is a chapter on eating in pubs that illustrates once more what an individualistic palate the Englishman possesses. In this section, we learn that Suffolk cheese made dogs bark. "The English Pub" ought to make many readers growl, at least, with appreciation. Even if you can't drink the stuff sold in these places, it is a heady subject.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week		Last week	Weeks on list
1	Trinity, by Leon Uris	1	21
2	The Lonely Lady, by Harold Robbins	3	11
3	The Deep, by Peter Benchley	2	12
4	Dolores, by Jacqueline Susann	4	5
5	Crowned Heads, by Thomas Tryon	5	8
6	Agent in Place, by Helen MacInnes	6	14
7	1876, by Gore Vidal	7	22
8	The West End Horror, by Nicholas Meyer	10	10
9	A Stranger in the Mirror, by Sidney Sheldon	8	16
10	Touch Not the Cat, by Mary Stewart	9	2

GENERAL

1	The Final Days, by Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein	1	17
2	Passages, by Gail Sheehy.	2	8
3	A Man Called Intrepid, by William Stevenson	5	21
4	Scoundrel Time, by Lillian Hellman	3	14
5	World of Our Fathers, by Irving Howe	4	25
6	A Year of Beauty and Health, by Vidal and Beverly Sassoon with Camille Duhe	6	17
7	Lyndon Johnson and the American Dream, by Doris Kearns	7	7
8	Loretta Lynn, Coal Miner's Daughter, by Loretta Lynn with George Vecsey	8	3
9	The Russians, by Hedrick Smith	9	26
10	The Rockefellers, by Peter Collier and David Horowitz	—	15

Solution to Previous Puzzle

E	T	C		S	O	P	H	I	S		T	S	P	S
P	A	L	P		A	T	R	I	P		R	O	I	L
I	L	I	O		C	H	E	S	A	P	E	A	K	E
S	C	O	T	T	K	E	Y		N	A	P	P	E	D
			O	M	E	R		A	S	R	A			
C	L	A	M	O	R		A	T	L	A	N	T	I	C
R	A	N	A	S		A	L	M	E	S		I	D	A
E	R	I	C		P	O	L	E	D		P	R	E	T
S	Q	T		B	U	R	E	N		S	R	E	A	T
T	E	A	P	A	R	T	Y		T	R	E	S	S	Y
			A	S	I	A		S	R	I	S			
S	E	C	R	E	T		W	H	I	T	E	O	A	K
A	P	P	A	L	A	C	H	I	A		N	A	M	E
G	O	A	D		N	I	G	E	L		T	H	E	E
E	S	S	E		S	T	E	R	S		U	S	N	

BRIDGE — *By Alan Truscott*

West was the hero of the diagramed deal played in a rubber bridge game. He overcalled one heart with two diamonds. His opponents eventually reached six hearts after a questionable auction.

North's jump to five hearts wrongly suggested diamond weakness, and he would have been better advised to cuebid his diamond ace on the second round and then invite the heart slam. But the result would have been the same.

It appears that six hearts is a certainty. The declarer will lose one trump trick, but with the spade king favorably located, he cannot fail. Or so it would seem. In practice he fell victim to West's wily defense.

The diamond lead was won with the ace, and the heart ten was run. But instead of taking his queen, West ducked smoothly, a neat subterfuge. South confidently repeated the finesse, thinking he was about to make an overtrick, and was only slightly disconcerted when the queen now appeared on his left.

West now made another fine play by shifting to a spade. The declarer knew that the spade finesse was likely to work, because of the overcall, but it seemed an unnecessary risk. He confidently put up the ace in dummy and tried to enter his hand with a club lead. But West produced his remaining trump, followed by the spade king, for down two.

NORTH
♠ AQ9863
♡ 102
◇ A
♣ KQJ4

WEST
♠ K72
♡ Q74
◇ QJ107532
♣ —

EAST
♠ J10
♡ 83
◇ 864
♣ 1097532

SOUTH (D)
♠ 54
♡ AKJ965
◇ K9
♣ A86

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♡	2 ◇	2 ♠	Pass
3 ♡	Pass	5 ♡	Pass
6 ♡	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the diamond queen.

Stockton Wins PGA by 1 With Final-Hole Putt



United Press International.

Stockton, left, and caddy react to victory in PGA.

13-Foot Shot Defeats Floyd and January

By Gordon S. White Jr.

BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Although the weather cleared yesterday for the final round of the 58th Professional Golfers Association championship, the tournament picture remained cloudy until Dave Stockton dropped a 12-foot putt on the final green to win by a stroke.

Stockton knew the ball was going into the cup the moment he stroked it, and the 34-year-old Californian began waving his arms before the ball plunked into the cup at the 7,054-yard Congressional Country Club course.

Stockton, winner of the 1970 PGA, was one of six golfers who threatened to win yesterday during a tense final round that had been postponed a day because of severe thunderstorms that had forced an end to Sunday's action. Ironically, Stockton had wanted to continue play when the decision was made Sunday to postpone the entire fourth round. He had played three holes before the round was wiped out.

Stockton, who won the 1970 title by surviving a late rush by Arnold Palmer, finished yesterday with a par score of 34-36-70 for a 72-hole total of 281, 1 over par.

Don January, the 46-year-old comeback attraction, and Ray Floyd, who won the Masters earlier this year, were at 282.

Next came Jerry Pate, the rookie winner of the United States Open and the Canadian Open; John Schlee, who has never won a major tourney, Jack Nicklaus, four-time winner of the PGA, and David Graham, who makes Nicklaus's golf clubs. Each finished at 283.

On a day oft rial and failure for most of the contenders, Stockton, Nicklaus, Graham and January each took a shot at the $45,000 top prize. So did Charles Coody, who started the day two strokes up on the field, and Gil Morgan, the optometrist who led after two rounds. Coody and Morgan finished in a five-way tie for eighth at 284.

Floyd was the clubhouse leader until Stockton sank his winning putt and January birdied the final hole to tie the Masters champion.

Stockton said afterward, "When that last putt was four or five feet from the hole, I knew it was going in. It was a hell of a feeling."

But the 6-foot Stockton didn't know exactly where he stood when he teed off on the final hole with a No. 3 wood. He later said he thought he was two strokes in front of the field and didn't learn the real tightness of his struggle until he was about to hit a 2-iron approach shot of 235 yards to the last green.

This shot was short of the green and his subsequent chip shot drew a groan from the gallery as his ball stopped a dozen feet short of the cup. But a minute or two later he was the winner.

Stockton became a serious factor in bright sunshine and moderate temperatures at the long 10th hole, where January double-bogeyed by hitting an approach shot into a lateral water hazard. January had replaced Nicklaus as a contender after Nicklaus had passed Coody in earlier action. For two holes, Graham and January had the best scores.

Stockton had the lowest score above par for the entire trip on the back nine, although January matched him at 13 and 14. But the Texan fell off with two straight bogeys before his birdie finale.

Pin placements yesterday were costly for Nicklaus and length was a struggle for Stockton, who was not only short on his approach at 18 but also was short at 10, where he took charge. But he got down in two from the fringe of 10 and took it from there.

The top prize of 45,000 raised Stockton's 1976 earnings to $89,262 and his 12-year tour total to $903,746. Floyd and January earned $20,000 apiece, and Floyd became the 17th man on the tour to go over $100,000 this year. He has $118,746.

Dave Hill collected $2,064 for his 288 score and became the 11th pro golfer to exceed $1 million in career earnings. Hill has $1,000,660 for his 18-year career.

Other $1 million winners are Nicklaus, Palmer, Billy Casper, Tom Weiskopf, Gary Player, Bruce Crampton, Miller Barger, Gene Littler, Lee Trevino and Johnny Miller.

Nicklaus began slipping at the sixth hole, just when he appeared to be taking command and seemed a good bet to win the PGA for the fifth time. He got on the skids by taking what appeared to be an unnecessarily risky shot directly at the No. 6 pin.

This hole, which plays a par 5 for Congressional members, was a 456-yard par 4 for this tourney. And it had one of the most difficult pin placements on the course yesterday. The hole was behind a right bunker and within 20 yards of a small pond to the right of the green.

Instead of going for the middle of the green, Nicklaus went for the pin. The ball carried over the trap, but landed to the right of the pin and kicked into the water hazard. A poor chip from the deep fringe grass and two putts gave Nicklaus a double-bogey 6. He went on to bogey the eighth, 10th, 12th and 14th holes.

It all happened shortly before Palmer, who has never won a PGA title, finished with 2-over-par 72 for 287. Arnie had thrilled his army with a 68 on Saturday.

Gary Player, the 1962 and 1972 PGA champion, went out in par 35 to stay at 1 over par for the tourney. Them, as suddenly as Nicklaus, the South African fell away with four consecutive bogeys.

Weiskopf, the first-round leader with a 65, was the only man to go against the final day's trend. He birdied 15, 16 and 17, but it was too late as he wound up with 284.

FINAL SCORES

Dave Stockton	$45,000	70-72-69-70—281
Don January	20,000	70-69-71-72—282
Ray Floyd	20,000	72-68-71-71—282
David Graham	9,750	70-71-70-72—283
Jack Nicklaus	9,750	71-69-69-74—283
John Schlee	9,750	71-72-70-70—283
Jerry Pate	9,750	69-73-72-69—283
Ben Crenshaw	6,000	71-69-74-70—284
Charles Coody	6,000	68-72-67-77—284
Gil Morgan	6,000	66-68-75-75—284
Jerry McGee	6,000	68-72-72-72—284
Tom Weiskopf	6,000	65-74-73-72—284



Unified Press International.

FLIPPING OUT—Minnesota's Willie Spencer is about to hit the turf out of bounds after catching pass as Cleveland defenseman Charlie Hall watches the action in NFL.

inning Doesn't Improve the Status of Orioles

YORK, Aug. 17 (NYT).—altimore Orioles are on a ill. They keep winning making any progress in merican League's Eastern

night at Metropolitan n in Bloomington, Minn., oles beat the Minnesota 8-4. The victory was Bal- s fourth straight and in the last 10 games. But till trail the New York s, who also won, by 9 1/2

Singleton provided the in this Baltimore triumph. g a three-run home run to five-run surge in the fifth

Grimsley worked 6 2/3 s to earn his sixth victory decisions and his fifth in st six. But Grimsley needs- elp from Fred Holdsworth wo out in the seventh.

Belanger doubled across iore's first two runs, in the t, off Steve Luebber. Belan- nt to third on a wild pitch, scored on Rick Dempsey's Singleton hit his sixth into the left-field bleach- ith Reggie Jackson and Lee on base. The home run Baltimore's lead to 8-0. n had greeted Tom Burg- in relief of Luebber, with -run single, and May had ed with another hit before ton connected.

Yankees 5, Rangers 1

At New York, Jim Hunter tossed a seven-hitter and Mickey Rivers and Fred Stanley hit home runs to highlight the Yankees' 5-1 victory over Texas. It was the sixth triumph in the last seven games for New York.

Designated Hitter A Plus for Reds

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (AP).—The American League may rue the day it brought up the idea of using designated hitters in the World Series, according to Sparky Anderson, manager of the Cincinnati Reds.

"It can't hurt us," said Anderson, whose team is hoping to get back in the World Series and repeat as world champions. Although he is strongly opposed to the rule, Anderson cannot help but be impressed about what the prospect of batting for his pitcher would mean to an already powerpacked lineup.

"Cesar Geronimo or Davey Concepcion would bat ninth," he said. "Can you imagine that? Davey is hitting .285 and Cesar .315. That should tell you something."

Against right-handed pitching, Anderson indicated he would use Danny Driessen as his designated hitter, while Bob Bailey or Ed Armbrister would be in that position against left-handers.

Hunter, 14-12, struck out three and walked one in going the distance for the 17th time in 28 starts. Gaylord Perry pitched into the eighth inning for Texas, allowed five runs on 13 hits and absorbed his 10th loss in 21 decisions.

Brewers 4, A's 3

At Milwaukee, Von Joshua, who homered in the first inning, smacked a bases-loaded single to left field with one out in the ninth inning and lifted the Brewers to a 4-3 victory over Oakland, snapping the A's winning streak at nine games. Sixto Lezcano led off the inning with an infield single and took second on a throwing error by Bert Campaneris. Tim Johnson sacrificed and was safe when pitcher Rollie Fingers elected to throw to third. With runners on first and third, Gary Sutherland sacrificed Johnson to second. Bernie Carbo was then walked intentionally to load the bases for Joshua.

Danny Frisella pitched 1 1/3 innings and picked up his fourth victory against a loss. Gene Tenace slammed his 13th homer, in the sixth inning, enabling the A's to carry a 3-2 lead into the ninth.

In the eighth inning Billy Williams was ejected for the first time in his 17-year major league career. He took two called strikes before he stepped out of the batter's box to argue with home plate umpire Bill Kunkel.

Royals 6, Indians 1

At Kansas City, Amos Otis and Tom Poquette belted two-run first-inning home runs to back the three-hit pitching of Marty Pattin and send the Royals on their way to a 6-1 victory over Cleveland. Pattin, in picking up his first complete game of the year, faced only 29 batters and did not give up a walk in winning his fifth game against 10 losses. George Hendricks's 20th home run, with one out in the second inning, ruined Pattin's bid for a shutout.

Red Sox 12, White Sox 5

At Chicago, seven straight singles produced six runs for Boston in the third inning to spark a 12-5 triumph over the White Sox, breaking a three-game losing streak. The Red Sox also scored five times in the eighth on a single by Fred Lynn, an error by Bill Stein on Jim Rice's grounder, Cooper's double, an intentional walk to Fisk and singles by Dwight Evans and Butch Hobson.

Padres 11, Cardinals 7

At St. Louis, Willie Davis doubled home two runs and Enzo Hernandez added a two-run triple as San Diego scored eight runs in the ninth inning to score an 11-7 victory over the Cardinals. After Davis's liner over rightfielder Willie Crawford's head made it 7-6, Mike Ivie was intentionally walked and Ted Kubiak singled off reliever Mike Wallace for another run. Hernandez's triple capped the rally.

Braves 4, Reds 3

At Cincinnati, Adrian Devine took over with two runs in, a runner on third and two out in the eighth inning and retired Tony Perez to preserve Atlanta's 4-3 victory over the Reds. Vic Correll's leadoff homer in the seventh off starter and loser Fred Norman, 11-3, proved to be the deciding run.

Cubs 5, Astros 3

At Houston, Bob Sperring's two-out, two-run, ninth-inning single following a throwing error by Astros second-baseman Rob Andrews gave Chicago a 5-3 victory. Pete Lacock and Manny Trillo singled leading off the ninth inning, but Houston starter and loser Larry Dierker, 12-11, had Lacock picked off second base. Andrews's throw to third, however, hit the Cubs runner in the back and he was safe.

Dierker then walked Steve Swisher to load the bases and Sperring, who entered the game at shortstop in the seventh inning, singled on the first pitch to send home the unearned winning runs and help reliever Bruce Sutter, 3-3, gain the victory.

Packers, Patriots Exhibit Weaknesses

By William N. Wallace

FOXBORO, Mass., Aug. 17 (NYT).—Sunday night's exhibition game here between the Green Bay Packers and the New England Patriots, won by the Packers, 16-14, will not be long remembered except for the adversities experienced and exposed by both sides.

The list was long, indicative of the difficulties a coach, such as Bart Starr or Chuck Fairbanks, faces in getting a lesser team ready for the National Football League season, which will open in 26 days.

For openers, Jim Carter broke a forearm. He will be out until mid-October, at least, and he is one of the few quality players Starr has at hand. The replacement for Green Bay at middle linebacker, the keystone of the defense, is a rookie from Pittsburgh named Tom Perko, a fourth-round draft choice.

"He's all we've got left," said Starr of Perko, who had a hard time handling the inside rushes of Sam Cunningham, the Patriots' able fullback.

Other adversities pale compared to losing the star middle linebacker with a bone fracture in a dumb preseason game. But they were there.

Fairbanks is trying to replace Jim Plunkett, an exceptional quarterback traded away to San Francisco, with a lesser talent, Steve Grogan, as every Patriot zealot focuses on Grogan's every move with the media fanning the flames. Boston sports fans perhaps more than others enjoy the stress, embarrassment and failure of their own kind.

Although Grogan's numbers Saturday night were good—15 completions of 26 pass attempts for 216 yards, one touchdown, two interceptions—the best Fairbanks could say of him was, "He did some things good, some things not so good."

In the former category would be a 46-yard scoring pass to Randy Vataha, who made the play by running past the Green Bay cornerback, Perry Smith, on a stop-go pattern and making a fine catch. In the latter would be Grogan's last pass, intercepted by Charlie Hall with one minute remaining which deprived the Patriots of the chance to try for a game-winning field goal.

Apart from the two interceptions, the Patriots lost four fumbles and were penalized six times, three holding penalties coming in the first quarter along with two of the fumbles and one interception.

"We got to cut down our errors," said Fairbanks. How? "If I knew, I'd bottle it and sell it." These events suggested that this team, which won three of 11 games last year, is more than 26 days away from being ready to start the season.

The same goes for the Packers. Because of expensive quarterback trades, for John Hadl in 1974 and Hadl for Lynn Dickey last April, Green Bay has committed much of its future to Dickey. He completed 12 of 15 passes in the first preseason game but then came down with a torn muscle in the throwing arm. He can neither practice nor play.

"I don't know when I'm going to get him back," said the grim Starr, who better than most knows the value of a good quarterback because he was so good. "This really hurts us." The entire team is in effect waiting on Dickey's injury.

Browns Victorious

CLEVELAND, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Greg Pruitt, Cleo Miller and Larry Poole scored on short runs in the second quarter last night to give the Cleveland Browns a 31-7 National Football League preseason victory over the Minnesota Vikings.

Pruitt gave the Browns a 7-0 lead on a one-yard plunge to cap a 12-play, 69-yard drive and Cleveland followed with touchdowns on its next two possessions. Miller made it 14-0 on a one-yard run with 6:33 left in the half and Poole scored with two minutes remaining on an eight-yard run.

Connors Displays Top Form In Winning U.S. Clay Crown

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 17 (UPI).—Jimmy Connors, back in the form that made him the No. 1 tennis player two years ago, routed Poland's Wojtek Fibak, 6-2, 6-4, last night for his second U.S. national clay court championship.

The victory was worth $22,000 for the hard-hitting American left-hander, who has won his last three tournaments.

It was the second straight week that the rapidly improving Pole finished second in a tourney. He had been runner-up to American Harold Solomon at Louisville.

The top-seeded Connors, the U.S. clay court king two years ago, needed only 30 minutes to win the first set. He broke service in the first and seventh games and won the eighth game at love.

Fibak won only 14 points in the first set.

There was only one service break in the second set. Connors had an opportunity to break service in the seventh game when the score went love-40 against Fibak, but the Pole won the next five points to hold service. Connors ran out the match in the 10th game, taking a 40-love lead and permitting Fibak only one point.

Points for Connors

LONDON, Aug. 17 (AP).—Jimmy Connors has jumped to second place, behind Raul Ramirez, in the International Lawn Tennis Grand Prix. The American collected 100 points at Indianapolis and is now only 36 points behind Ramirez, of Mexico.

Adriano Panatta of Italy, who has been first or second ever since he won the Italian and French titles, slipped to fifth place.

The top eight stars in the Grand Prix gain places in the Masters tournament at Houston in December.

The standings:

1. Raul Ramirez, Mexico, 426; 2. Jimmy Connors, U.S., 390; 3. Eddie Dibbs, U.S., 355; 4. Adriano Panatta, Italy, 340; 5. Manuel Orantes, Spain, 335; 6. Harold Solomon, U.S., 311; 7. Wojtek Fibak, Poland, 290; 8. Bjorn Borg, Sweden, 280; 9. Guillermo Vilas, Argentina, 245; 10. Roscoe Tanner, U.S., 244.

Briscoe Wins in Fifth

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17 (UPI).—American middleweight Benny Briscoe twice floored Emeterio Villanueva last night and went on to stop his opponent in the fifth round. Briscoe, ranked fourth by the World Boxing Association, caught Villanueva with a right hook in the third round to send him down for the mandatory eight count. Briscoe floored his opponent again in the fourth with a straight right to the jaw. For Villanueva, of Mexico, it was his first defeat against 13 victories and two draws.

azilian Soccer Team Bruised, but at Top

By Brian Glanville

DON, Aug. 17 (IHT).—hat at long last a Brazilian has won the South Amer- iberadores' Cup, the first Santos in the 1960s, it be interesting to see the ntinental Championship Cruzeiros of Belo Hori- survived the buffeting and inseparable from play- y Argentinian team in a club tournament (I t Argentina behaved itself ith certain lapses in the orld Cup) to win in a in Santiago. Since then, mewhat bruised, Cruzeiros en touring Europe.

sheer, endemic nastiness gentinian teams remains hat many still shudder at ought of playing the World ers in 1978.

eiros, having won 4-1 in st leg of the final in Belo nte, was kicked from pillar t in Buenos Aires, beaten anks to some disgraceful atment and a disgraceful

The French journalist Fontain, long and fruit- stablished in Rio, says that s never seen one like it, ll virtually forced into the lle Luque, the Argentinian pulled a defender back shirt.

as Luque, again, who man- to hurl himself into the os' center-half's back to e a penalty in Santiago n the tide when Cruzeiros 0. River Plate equalized, hen the dazzling little os' winger Joaozinho (not confused with Jairzinho, was also playing banged free kick for the winner, a gifted player, and the ian reserves attacked razilian trainer and as- players. Happy days for Buenos Aires in 1978? ally too late to change?

pe, meanwhile, has been o admire Joaozinho, Nel- ile right back who special- 2 searing free kicks, and omplained that the River players never went back than five yards when he them, and Palhinha, a deep-lying center-forward: Munich against Cruzeiros be an interesting contest. nce revive the Intercon- l Cup and you have the g, lurking prospect of to get yourselves kicked e Argentinians all over

ge Best told me in Los s recently that Real Ma- anted to sign him, which surprise me. I think, however, that Real will again win the Spanish Championship. I have doubts about Barcelona, where Johan Cruyff has virtually, as we know, recalled Rinus Michels to manage the team. It has been preparing in the Netherlands, but how much authority will Michels have, given the circumstances? In Zagreb the previous Barcelona manager, Hennes Weisweiler, now with Cologne, expressed the opinion during the Nations Cup that Cruyff can no longer play flat out over a sustained period. Perhaps, but nor can Pelé, who is still in New York, delighting the crowds with moments of sublime felicity, just as Best has been doing, more consistently, in Los Angeles.

I believe that Cruyff retains both his talent and his stamina, but that he has fallen into the trap of letting himself be involved in off-the-field politics. A pity he doesn't leave that to his coaches and managers, and take over from his father-in-law, Cor Coster, the running of his commercial interests. Cruyff, for me, is a sympathetic, open, agreeable man at heart. Cor Coster is a man who asks £1,000 for a brief television interview with Cruyff. Moderately good business when your star is refulgent, but when it has been somewhat tarnished, a doubtful way of winning friends and influencing people.

With his current $400,000 a year salary at Barcelona, Cruyff is scarcely in need of so much for so relatively little, especially when the moral cost can be so high.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	70	45	.609	—
Baltimore	69	54	.535	8 1/2
Cleveland	67	59	.481	13 1/2
Detroit	66	60	.478	15
Boston	64	60	.474	15 1/2
Milwaukee	61	61	.455	17 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Kansas City	71	45	.612	—
Oakland	64	54	.543	8
Minnesota	57	60	.487	14 1/2
Texas	56	61	.479	15 1/2
California	50	68	.424	22
Chicago	49	67	.422	22

Monday's Results

Boston 12, Chicago 5.
New York 5, Texas 1.
Kansas City 6, Cleveland 1.
Milwaukee 4, Oakland 3.
Baltimore 8, Minnesota 4.

Tuesday's Games

Boston at Chicago, 2 n.
Texas at New York, n.
California at Detroit, n.
Cleveland at Kansas City, n.
Oakland at Milwaukee, n.
Baltimore at Minnesota, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Philadelphia	75	49	.632	—
Pittsburgh	64	52	.552	11 1/2
New York	61	58	.513	16
Chicago	55	58	.455	20
St. Louis	49	65	.430	25 1/2
Montreal	41	71	.366	32 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Cincinnati	76	43	.639	—
Los Angeles	63	54	.538	12
San Diego	60	62	.492	17 1/2
Houston	58	64	.475	19 1/2
Atlanta	55	64	.462	21
San Francisco	51	69	.425	25 1/2

Monday's Results

Atlanta 4, Cincinnati 3.
San Diego 11, St. Louis 7.
Chicago 5, Houston 3.

Tuesday's Games

Montreal at Philadelphia, n.
Atlanta at Cincinnati, n.
San Diego at St. Louis, n.
Chicago at Houston, n.
Pittsburgh at San Francisco, n.
New York at Los Angeles, n.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 000 210 100—4 8 1
Cincinnati ..... 210 000 000—3 5 1
Morton, Devine (8) and Correll; Norman, Barbon (9) and Plummer. W—Morton (12-8). L—Norman (11-3). HR—Correll (2d).

San Diego ... 010 000 020—11 11 2
St. Louis ..... 000 051 021— 7 14 1
Sawyer, Tomlin (6), Freisleben (7), Metzger (8), and Kendall; McGlothen, Hrabosky (8), Greif (9), Wallace (9), Solomon (9) and Simmons. W—Freisleben (8-10). L—Greif (3-8).

Chicago ..... 000 001 200—3 9 1
Houston ..... 000 120 000—3 12 1
R. Reuschel, Sutter (8) and Swisher; Dierker, McLaughlin (9) and Johnston. W—Sutter (3-3). L—Dierker (12-11).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas ..... 000 000 001—1 7 0
New York ..... 012 010 01x—5 13 0
Perry, Hoerner (8), Tepedo (8) and Sundberg; Hunter (14-12) and Munson. L—Perry (11-10). HR—Rivers (8th), Stanley (1st).

Cleveland ..... 010 000 000—1 3 5
Kansas City .. 400 200 00x—6 7 0
Brown, Hood (4), Buskey (8) and Fosse; Pattin (5-10). L—Brown (7-8). HR—Hendricks (20th), Otis (16th), Poquette (2d).

Oakland ..... 000 021 000—3 11 1
Milwaukee ..... 100 100 002—4 11 0
Bosman, Lindblad (5), Fingers (7) and Tenace; Colborn, Frisella (8) and Porter. W—Frisella (4-1). L—Fingers (3-8). HR—Tenace (13th), Joshua (3d).

Boston ..... 010 000 500—12 16 0
Chicago ..... 000 020 100— 5 15 0
Tiant, Lee (5) and Fisk; B. Johnson, Vuckovich (4), Jefferson (7) and Downing. W—Tiant (13-12). L—B. Johnson (9-11). HR—Fisk (11th).

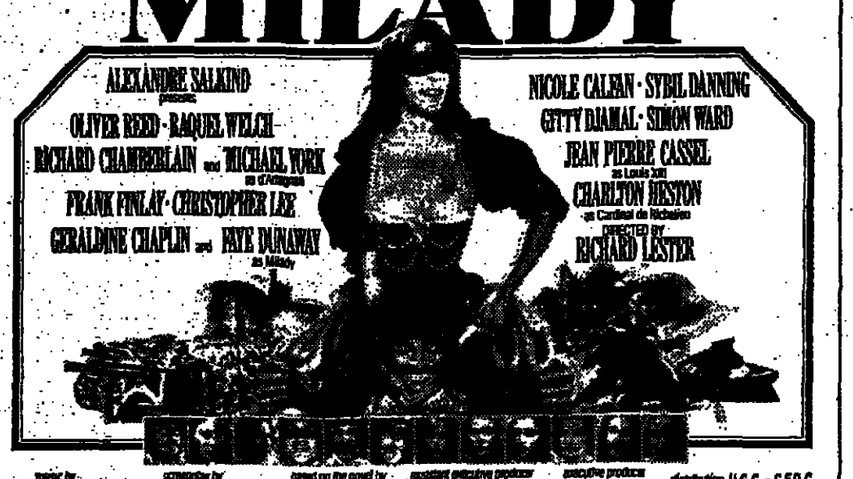
Baltimore ..... 030 000 000—3 10 0
Minnesota ..... 000 002 002—4 11 1
Grimsley, Holdsworth (7) and Dempsey; Luebber, Burgmeier (5), Baze (6) and Wynegar. W—Grimsley (5-5). L—Luebber (2-4). HR—Singleton (6th).

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Observer

Bottom-Line Cure

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—A year or so ago a new phrase began to infest U.S. speech: "the bottom line." At first, it seemed to be used chiefly by the kind of people who do unpleasant things to you, the kind of people who are usually called "decision makers."



Baker

When you went to a decision maker with a request for, say, an extension on your loan or a plea not to be fired, he would say, "I'm a man who looks at the bottom line," which meant that he was either going to call your loan immediately or fire you.

Very quickly, as usually happens with these fad phrases, "I'm a man who looks at the bottom line" was shortened into the breezy "I'm a bottom-line guy." It began to be a term of self-praise, the way "hard-nosed" and "pragmatic" had become a way of thumping your chest about your own willingness to be unaccommodating.

We then entered a period where everybody wanted to be "a bottom-line" guy or gal. At least I entered this period. I fancied people behind my back speaking of me in awe as "a man who always looks at the bottom line," and I liked the idea.

* * *

I even said it once or twice to young persons who tried to cadge small loans. Not that I was unable or unwilling to grant these small sums. I wasn't. I enjoy making young persons happy when the cost is slight but I began to enjoy even more the prospect of being known as a "bottom-line guy."

So I said to them, "I'm a man who looks at the bottom line," and having said it, had no alternative but to foreclose on their happiness. I was in the grip of a phrase fad and it was darkening my character, but I couldn't stop myself. The condition rapidly became progressive.

I began tempting close associates to request favors of me so that I could taste the pleasure of telling them about my devotion to the bottom line. One day I asked a woman to whom I am very close whether she didn't need a new garden hose and was disappointed when she said no, for I had been primed to tell her that after looking at the bottom line such purchases were out of the question.

I had even anticipated her pleas for indulgence, which I intended to crush in my cool executive voice with, "I intend to be absolutely hard-nosed about hoses" and "as a pragmatic man, I simply cannot justify it."

I was, you see, no longer content with being merely a bottom-line guy. I also wanted to be called "pragmatic" and "hard-nosed," as winning politicians are always called by political reporters. If the affliction had continued, I suppose I would have ended up thirsting to be known as "the Genghis Khan of the kids' small-loan business and garden-hose investment world."

Recently a philosopher asked to borrow the car for the evening. A delightful opening. Naturally, I refused, citing my dedication to the bottom line.

"What's the bottom line?" he inquired.

He had me but I wrestled. I pointed out that there was the top line, and the middle line and probably some quarter lines, all of which were followed by the bottom line.

In that case, he said, he much preferred to be a top-line guy, and so should I, and why didn't I lend him $5 as well as the car?

* * *

I explained that it was because I was both hard-nosed and pragmatic. He smiled in superior fashion and departed, which left me unaccountably depressed. I pored through several histories of baseball to investigate my theory that "the bottom line" was a phrase referring to baseball score cards, but the evidence was inconclusive.

The evening was becoming bleak. Grandmother no longer invited me to watch television with her in the evenings, knowing that my answer would be "as a bottom-line guy, I can't waste my time that way."

I telephoned the house of an acquaintance I hadn't heard from for months to ask if he had patched things up with his wife. I remembered him as a real bottom-line guy from way back. His wife answered the telephone. She was cheery.

"Where's Henry?" I asked.

"Where he always talked about going," she said. "The bottom line."

I didn't understand. "He died last month," she said.

I make small loans again and lend the car readily. "Soft-nosed," they call me. I'd say, "a middle-line guy."

Security guards ring the area where Steven Spielberg is making 'Close Encounters of the Third Kind,' an $11.5-million blockbuster.

The Hollywood Wonder Boy's Secret Film

By Tom Zito

MOBILE, Ala. (WP).—Inside two abandoned hangars here, Columbia Pictures has spent $1 million to recreate a mountain and canyon that exist in real life near Muncie, Ind. Under construction is a rectangular spaceship with slanted sides. Another corner of the hangar complex houses the interior of a suburban tract house.

The hangars are part of the $11.5 million Columbia is spending on "Close Encounters of the Third Kind," an original film by Steven Spielberg, 28, the director of "Jaws" and the current wonder boy of Hollywood.

"Look up, look amazed," Spielberg instructed the 150 extras gathered on the 450-foot-long, 250-foot-wide set.

It was about 135 degrees Fahrenheit under the 90 arc lamps, and assistants with sponges wiped sweat off the extras between every shot.

Crucial Scene

A crew member in the rafters dropped four lights that in the film will appear to be a yellow, triangular space vehicle of some sort. The extras were dressed as police, as reporters and as technicians.

This was a crucial scene. François Truffaut, the French film director who has never before played a featured role in someone else's movie, appears as a Parisian investigator of aerial phenomena. He has just figured out how to communicate via computer with the extraterrestrials hovering overhead.

Spielberg wanted joy, elation, success. The extras stared up at the ceiling. Truffaut said something in French. The extras applauded. They shouted. "Cut. Print," Spielberg said.

None of this is happening before the wide, hungry gaze of the media. If one phrase is operative here, it is secrecy. Security guards ring the Brookley Field hangar area, checking all entrants for identification badges, and the unit publicist complains that his job is to keep people away. Some members of the crew and most of the extras have not even seen a script. They don't really know what's happening in the work they're doing here, because much of the action will be processed into the shots back in Hollywood after the location work is done.

Spielberg answers specific questions about the film with a standard, "You'll have to wait to see the movie to find that out." He said that he nearly had a heart attack the week before "Jaws" was released when Time magazine printed pictures of the inner workings of one of his mechanical sharks.

The Extras

Richard Dreyfuss, who is again working with Spielberg after starring in "Jaws" (at $190 million in box-office receipts, the biggest money maker in film history), said, "Well, what do you want to talk about? We can talk about anything except the movie."

The security is almost perfect. Except, of course, for the after-hours conversation of the extras. This seems to be the most exciting thing that has happened in Mobile since the War of 1812.

So they talk. About the mammoth proportions of the set and its infinite detail, looking more like a moonscape than an earthly realm. Ten miles of lumber, three miles of steel scaffolding, 29,500 feet of nylon, 16,900 feet of fiber glass, 26,000 square yards of concrete slabs, 7,000 cubic yards of fill dirt, 885 cubic yards of concrete to build the thing.

They talked about Spielberg. His cool, collected manner on the set. How he makes everyone seem to understand what they're doing even though they don't really know. How he will spend eight hours to set up a simple 30-second shot.

They talked about the money: the most expensive set ever constructed, six times larger than a Hollywood sound stage. More ambitious special effects than any movie ever made, including "2001: A Space Odyssey."

And the story: If it were a novel it would be an instant best seller—action, suspense, humor, drama, awe. It is believable, encompassing all the basics of observed unidentified flying objects phenomena: strange lights, power failures, a real sense of the "festival of absurdity" quality that expert J. Allen Hynek has used to characterize close encounters of the third kind. People working on the film use the phrase "science fact" as opposed to science fiction, referring to the plot. Spielberg said that he spent three years researching the project, staying up nights on the "Jaws" set to talk out ideas with Dreyfuss. His homework has paid off.

Story Opening

"Close Encounters" is a contemporary story. It opens in an airline cockpit. A pilot sees some strange lights in the night sky, presumes it is some other plane with its landing lights on and radios a ground controller. No, it's not another plane, the tower says. A pilot in another plane sees the same lights.

The film cuts to the home of a divorced artist. Her son asks if she has been playing with his luminescent paints. She says she hasn't. Then what are the strange streaks of light in his room? And, later, why are his toys becoming animated?

The movie then moves to an Ohio power and water station. Linesman Richard Dreyfuss is called to investigate a power failure, only to discover that two miles of electrical transmission cable have disappeared from a string of power poles.

Actual sightings soon follow. Dreyfuss wants to know more and more about these bizarre creatures, variously described as "cuboids" and "humanoids." A central conflict involves Dreyfuss's desire to travel with these beings, versus his wife's wish that he not get involved. Over and over the question is posed in different ways: Would you want to go?

As it is now planned, the film ends on a positive, historic, upbeat note, too clever to give away. Suffice it to say that in the course of the drama Spielberg has extraterrestrials drinking Coca-Cola and proffers his views on what happened in some famous UFO sighting cases.

How "Martians" drinking Cokes and some of Spielberg's other touches will appeal to audiences remains to be seen when the movie is released next Easter. His instincts were obviously right on "Jaws," which is probably why Columbia has allowed the budget on "Close Encounters" to rise from $2.5 million to $11.5 million—"and going up every day," according to producer Julia Phillips.

The time also seems right for a blockbuster science-fiction film. The Viking Mars landing has given earthlings a new awareness of regions beyond the moon.

PEOPLE: *Elizabeth Ray Finds Reporting Tough Work*

"This is more work that I thought," declared Elizabeth Ray in Kansas City Monday night as she attempted to cover the Republican convention for Genesis magazine. Badgered and buffeted by reporters and photographers, she answered a lot of questions, lost her tape recorder and got turned away from a reception which President Ford was attending. She had not been invited. "I am here looking to be able to interview politicians and delegates," said Miss Ray, the 33-year-old nontypist who says she was paid $14,000 a year to be Rep. Wayne Hays's mistress. "It's difficult when I get so much attention." Asked about her political preferences, she said she had never voted and was not registered to vote because "no one ever asked me to."

* * *

"Something to Do," a new musical saluting the American worker, will open Labor Day in Washington with Pearl Bailey starring. With music by Morton Gould and lyrics by Carolyn Leigh, it is a Bicentennial project of the Labor Department and the National Endowment for the Arts. A department spokesman said that the musical "expresses what contemporary people feel about their jobs and about working in general."

* * *

George Meany marked his 82d birthday Monday in a Washington hospital. The president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations was hospitalized last month for a bronchial condition.

* * *

Michel Rohde, 16, is back home in South Orange, N.J., after winning the 11th international under-18 chess tournament in Schilde, Belgium. He won six games and drew three, defeating players from six of the 16 countries represented.

* * *

Toni Sailer, Austria's former world champion skier and Olympic gold medalist, was married to a West German woman in Vancouver two weeks ago, friends disclosed this week. Sailer, 41, and his wife, the former Gaby Feick of Munich, are now in Kitzbuehel, Austria.

* * *

Terence Hill, the spaghetti Western star, is making his first American-made film. But "Windfall" has nothing to do with cowboys. It's about an Italian who inherits a billion-dollar empire on the provision that he appear in San Francisco within 20 days. And Hill is Italian, as Bob Thomas of the Associated Press points out. His real name is Mario Giretti and he was born in Venice. "I made my first spaghetti Western at a time when the Italian audience would not accept Italian names in Westerns. I took my wife's mother's name, Hill. I found Terence by looking through a book of Latin poets." Hill and his American wife, Lori, live in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts with their two sons, Jess, 6, and Ro...

—SAMUEL JUSTI...



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